

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



GUARANTEED  
**MARTELLS 35 CORDON BLEU**  
YEARS IN CASK  
**THE COGNAC LIQUEUR BRANDY**

## AUSTRALIA BY THE ORIENT LINE

Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.

Through tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA.

HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO,  
RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON,  
CRUISES BY 20,000 TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORSOVA	12,000	Apl. 25	May 1	May 3
ORAMA	20,000	May 23	May 29	May 31
ORONSAY	20,000	June 20	June 26	June 28
ORMONDE	15,000	July 18	July 24	July 26
ORSOVA	12,000	Aug. 15	Aug. 21	Aug. 23
ORONTES	20,000	Sept. 12	Sept. 18	Sept. 20

Tickets are interchangeable with P. & O. and other Lines.

Managers—ANDERSON GREEN & CO., LTD.  
Head Office: 5, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.3.  
Or Local Agents.

## PALAIS D'ORSAY, PARIS

GRAND HOTEL, QUAI D'ORSAY STATION

Telegraphic Address: "PALAIORSAY 44 PARIS."

## REAL IRISH TWEEDS AND HANDMADE HOMESPUNS

For outdoor wear everywhere men and women prefer Hamilton's Irish Materials—selected fabrics that wear and look well; made from pure new wool in pleasing designs. Buy direct for low price and genuine material.

Sold in lengths, or in garments tailored to measure by men tailors. Our simple self-measurement system ensures perfect fit: satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed. Patterns and literature post free on request. Write Desk 18.

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
PORTRUSH, NORTH IRELAND.

No Branches or Agencies.

## HEDGES & BUTLER'S VERY CHOICE

ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET  
AND WINE LISTS  
SENT POST FREE.



Wine Merchants by Appointment to H.M. The King and H.R.H. The Prince of Wales.

## WINES

153, REGENT ST., LONDON  
Branches: Brighton & Bournemouth



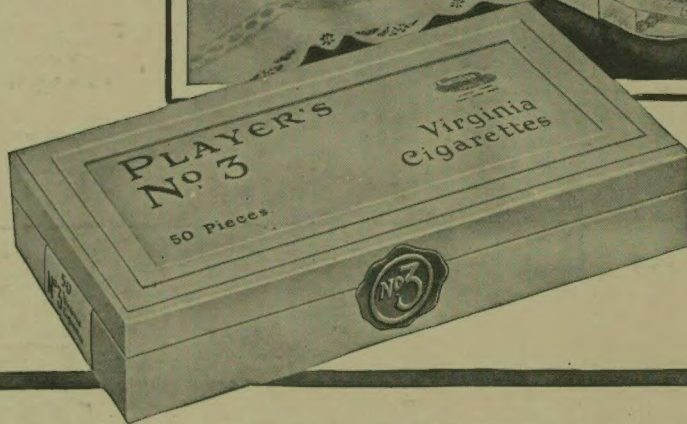
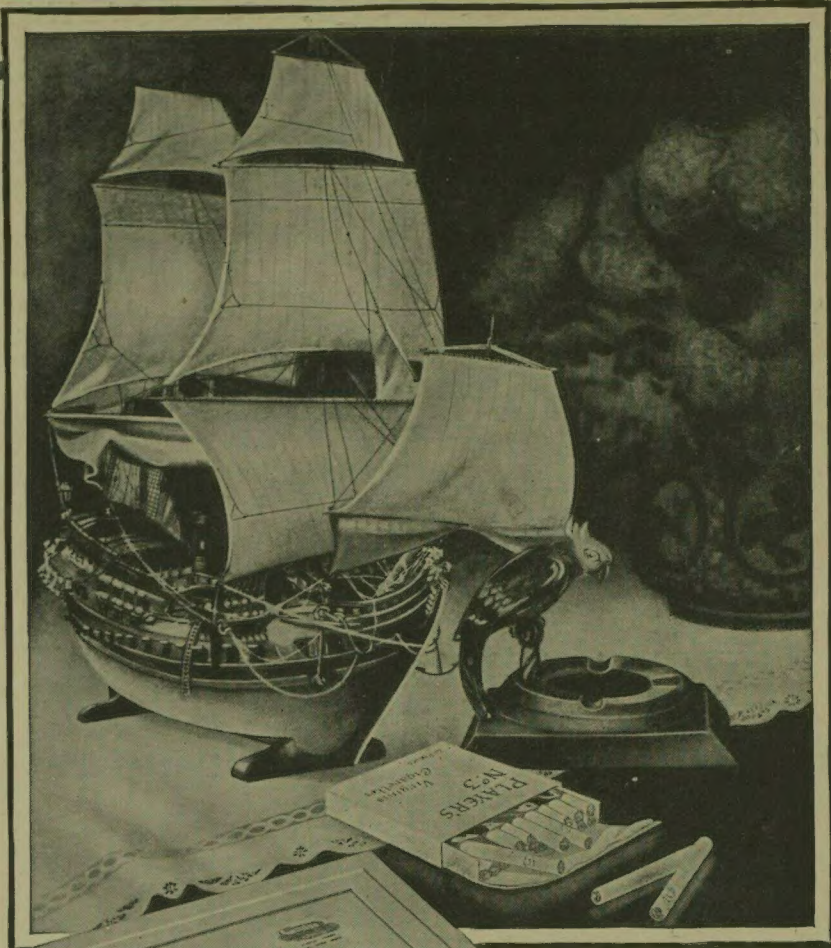
## Yorkshire 9D Relish

The most Delicious Sauce in the World  
GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., LEEDS.



The EXTRA  
QUALITY  
Cigarette

# PLAYER'S N°3 VIRGINIA CIGARETTES



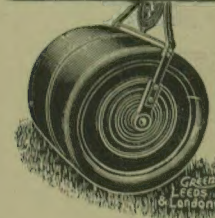
10 for 8p  
20 for 1/4  
50 for 3/3  
100 for 6/4  
WITH OR WITHOUT  
CORK TIPS

3.P.5.A

## HERALDRY and GENEALOGY

CULLETON'S HERALDIC OFFICE, LTD., of 2, King Street, St. James's, S.W. 1, specialise in the tracing of pedigrees, in Heraldic work of every description and in designs for all purposes.

After all, you cannot  
beat a GREEN'S

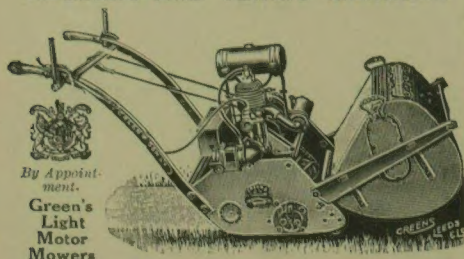


for easy action; precision cutting; long life; economy

"GRIFFIN" Rollers.  
With balanced Handles  
14 in. x 14 in. 42/6  
17 in. x 16 in. 57/6  
20 in. x 18 in. 72/6  
22 in. x 22 in. £5  
Less 5% cash.

# GREEN'S

WORLD RENOWNED  
LAWN MOWERS, MOTOR MOWERS  
ROLLERS AND TENNIS MARKERS



Made in the following sizes: 24 in. .. £67 10s.  
14 in. (with 1 clutch) £29 30 in. .. £85 0 0  
14 in. (with 2 clutches) £30 Also heavy type Motor  
16 in. .. £37 10s. Mowers up to 42 in., less  
20 in. .. £52 10s. 5 per cent. cash.

Obtainable from all leading Ironmongers.  
Send for fully illustrated Catalogue No. 54.  
THOS. GREEN & SON, Ltd. Smithfield Iron-  
works, LEEDS.  
And at New Surrey Works, Southwark St., LONDON. S.E.1.  
A Green's is a Green's 20 years after.

# SCOTLAND

for scenery, history & romance

## A CITY OF MEMORIES

There is no city in the scurrying modern world more redolent of the stately gaieties and grim dramas of gone days than Edinburgh. It is dignified by its learning and beautified by the undying romance of its past. Hither come the travellers of the civilised globe, and not one, surely, that does not leave it strangely impressed. The Castle and the "Royal Mile" which leads up to it from Holyrood on the plain below dominate the City. Princes Street is a vista of loveliness at whatever hour of the day the stranger wanders in it.

## THE CAPITAL OF GOLF

Edinburgh has been described, inter alia, as "the capital of golf." It is not surprising, for from a base in Edinburgh one can play on thirty-eight different courses without an effort of travel, most of them first-class, some of them supreme, returning nightly to the North British Station Hotel and pursuing the subtle craft again next morning. Imagine four men, a merry quartette, the sun shining, the larks in the air, the adventure of a new course daily (and such a course!), and return to the bridge-playing sitting room at night; the sense of increasing fitness.

ST. ANDREWS NORTH BERWICK GULLANE

## FREE BOOK "SCOTLAND"

from LNER Stations, Offices and Agencies, or from Passenger Manager, LNER, Liverpool Street Station, E.C.2; York; or Waverley Station, Edinburgh; or Traffic Superintendent, LNER, Aberdeen.

# KING'S CROSS for SCOTLAND

## Along the Rhine to the Alps.

THE HIGHWAY OF EUROPE.

Amsterdam, Haag, Rotterdam, Essen, Düsseldorf, Köln-Rh., Aachen, Koblenz, Wiesbaden, Frankfurt a.M., Mainz, Mannheim, Heidelberg, Karlsruhe, Baden-Baden, Freiburg, Stuttgart, Augsburg, München, Zürich, Luzern want to see you.

Illustrated Booklets and full information through  
ANY TOURIST OFFICE;  
or German Railway Information Bureau,  
19b, Lower Regent St., London. S.W. 1



## YOUR CISTERN IN THE ROOF

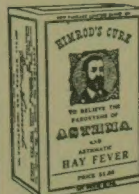
Supplied from Brook or Spring  
BY BAILEY'S "CALIBAN" RAM  
NO RUNNING COSTS! AUTOMATIC!  
SIR W. H. BAILEY & Co. Ltd.  
Salford, Manchester.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (1931) to  
'THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS'

	U.K.	CANADA.	ABROAD.
12 Months (In- cluding Xmas No.)	£3 4 0	£3 1 8	£3 11 4
6 Months.....	£1 10 0	£1 9 3	£1 13 9
(Including Xmas No.)	£1 14 0	£1 12 6	£1 17 6
3 Months.....	15 0	14 8	17 0
(Including Xmas No.)	18 10	17 10	21 0 4

Subscriptions must be paid in advance, direct to the Publishing Office, Inveresk House, 346 Strand, in English money, by cheques, crossed "The National Provincial & Union Bank of England, Limited"; or by Post Office Orders, payable at the East Strand Post Office, to THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS AND SKETCH, LTD., Inveresk House, 346 Strand, London, W.C. 2

## ASTHMA



Sufferers from  
Asthma find in-  
stant relief in  
this standard  
remedy of 60  
years standing.  
4/6 a tin at all  
chemists.

# Himrod's ASTHMA CURE



# THE "SNAP" REGD

"Ideal for sports  
or general wear."



21'

A new range in "Snap" hats. This adaptable brim model is made of fine quality fur felt and is obtainable in Brown, Buff and Medium Grey shades.

Obtainable from any of our agents or sent on approval, on receipt of cash or London reference.



## BRANCHES :

62 Piccadilly, W. 1    132 Fenchurch Street, E.C. 3  
58 Cheapside, E.C. 2    78 Lombard St., E.C. 3  
1 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square

## Do you live in INDIA

EGYPT, THE SUDAN, UGANDA, KENYA, TANGANYIKA?

Have you  
Friends  
There?

By arrangement with Imperial Airways Limited, Illustrated Newspapers Limited, the proprietors of ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, SKETCH, TATLER, BYSTANDER, SPHERE, GRAPHIC and BRITANNIA & EVE, have established an Air Parcel Bureau by which, under certain conditions, orders entrusted to them by overseas and home readers will be despatched by air to the countries named.



## SHOP THROUGH THE GREAT EIGHT AIR PARCEL BUREAU

Under this scheme it is possible for residents in England to send out to their friends on the African and Indian air routes, presents, clothing or other articles which they may need. Small motor car spare parts may also be sent.

A folder describing the scheme, and rates, can be obtained from Imperial Air Stations at Cairo, Assiut, Luxor, Assuan, Halfa, Kareima, Khartoum, Kosti, Malakal, Shambe, Juba, Butiabo, Port Bell, Kisumu and Mwanza, or from the GREAT EIGHT Air Parcel Bureau, Inveresk House, Strand, London, W.C. 2.



## Spring Model Gowns by Swan & Edgar



Smart Evening Gown in white romaine with red crêpe-de-Chine Coatee. An exact copy of a Jean Lanvin model. With deep folds to hip line and finely pleated skirt. Finished with stiff double belt of red and white petersham. Also in black with red or emerald coatee. Sizes 38 to 40 ins. hips. Can be made up to 44 ins. hips.

17½ gns.

Charming Two-piece in Chiffon printed in large "penny" spots. The new wide revers on gown are finished with paste clasp, and flared skirt is fitted into narrow hip band. Short coatee with long sleeves trimmed double flared cuffs. In black/lime, or black/pink. Sizes 40 to 44 ins. hips.

6½ gns.

Model Gowns : Third Floor.

# SWAN & EDGAR

Swan & Edgar, Ltd.

London, W. 1

'Phone : Regent 1616.



# THE NORFOLK BROADS

## for Holidays

200 MILES OF SAFE INLAND WATERWAYS

NO LIMIT TO THE VARIETY  
AND FREEDOM

A UNIQUE HOLIDAY  
WITH 101  
ALLURING POSSIBILITIES  
CRUISE, SAIL, ROW or WALK  
WHERE YOU WILL

Details of over 600 Wherries, Yachts, Motor Cruisers, etc., for hire are included in "NORFOLK BROADS HOLIDAYS AFLOAT," 300 pages, price 6d. Blake's Norfolk Brooms, 15, Broadland House, 22, Newgate St., London, E.C.4, or through all Bookstalls.

TRAVEL TO THE BROADS  
BY RAIL

Particulars of Train Service, Cheap Fares etc., and Illustrated Booklets from any L.N.E.R. or L.M.S. Inquiry Office or Agency.

## ORIENT LINE CRUISES

ORFORD  
20,000 TONS

ORONSAY  
20,000 TONS

ORONTES  
20,000 TONS

## CRUISES IN MAY

TO ATHENS, DALMATIA  
RHODES AND MADEIRA  
2nd 9th 23rd

## SUMMER CRUISES

JUNE, JULY & AUGUST  
TO NORWAY AND  
NORTHERN CAPITALS

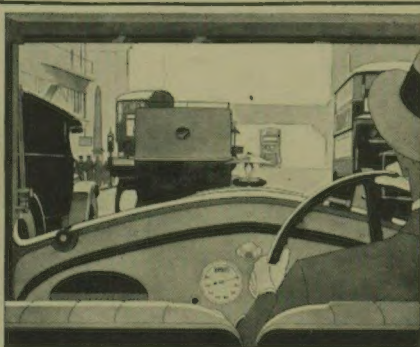
FARES FROM 20 GUINEAS

Managers: Anderson, Green & Co. Ltd., 5 Fenchurch Avenue, London, E.C.3  
West End Offices: 14 Cockspur St., S.W.1 & No. 1 Australia House, Strand, W.C.2

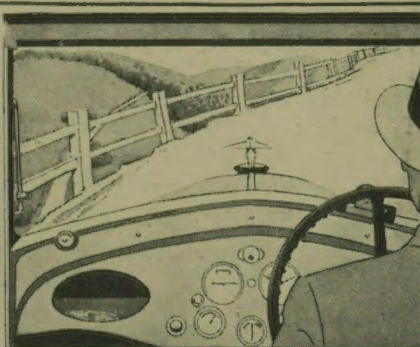
## "It's simply amazing for £280— the VAUXHALL CADET"



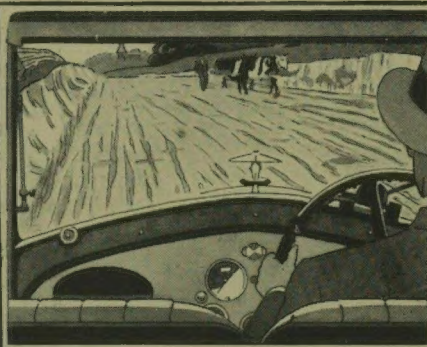
"There's none of that cramped feeling in the Cadet... the makers have allowed lots of headroom. The driving seat can be adjusted to any position."



"The Cadet saves an immense amount of time and trouble in streets like this. She runs quite happily at three miles an hour in top, yet her acceleration is amazing."



"She'll go up any reasonable hill in top, even from a walking start."



"This is a vile bit of road, But it's a fine test of the Cadet's springs—they make any surface seem good."

YOU CAN BRING THESE PICTURES TO LIFE by asking any Vauxhall dealer for a trial run; or you will enjoy our unique driving-picture booklet, "Your first ride in a Vauxhall Cadet," sent on request. Vauxhall Sales Department, General Motors Ltd., The Hyde, Hendon, London, N.W.9.

Other prices: Sports Coupé, £298; Four-light Coupé, £298; Two-Seater, £295; Tourer, £275.

For overseas there is a special 26-h.p. model.

A full range of Vauxhalls is on show at 174-182, Great Portland Street, London, W.1.

For those who want a bigger car there is the 24-h.p. Vauxhall Eighty, from £485 to £695.



BRITISH

"And she's so handsome to look at! Yet the price is only £280. There's also a de Luxe saloon with a sliding roof and Protectoglass at £298."



Take a trial run in a **VAUXHALL CADET** 17 h.p. 6 cylinders



# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

*The Copyright of all the Editorial Matter, both Engravings and Letterpress, is Strictly Reserved in Great Britain, the Colonies, Europe, and the United States of America.*

SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1931.



ON THE ROAD TO EXILE: QUEEN VICTORIA EUGÉNIE OF SPAIN SEATED BY THE WAY-SIDE  
NEAR ESCORIAL BEFORE ENTRAINING AT THAT PLACE FOR FRANCE.

After King Alfonso had left Madrid for Cartagena and France on the evening of April 14, Queen Victoria Eugénie and five of her six children spent the night in the Royal Palace, over which the Republican flag was flying. On the following morning, in order to avoid any scenes at the Madrid railway station, her Majesty and her family motored to Escorial, there to entrain for the frontier and France. At a cross-roads near Escorial the cars stopped, in order that the Queen could

say good-bye to those who had accompanied her so far. Yet the royal party arrived at the station too soon and, in addition, the train was late. At the moment of departure, there was an attempt at a cheer; but this was immediately hushed. Other pictures taken at Escorial and many other photographs dealing with the setting up of the Republic in Spain are given in a section of this number which begins on page 685.





By G. K. CHESTERTON.

THAT a heresy is a half-truth is a very old and familiar example of a whole truth, but a truth that is not often realised as a whole. Most mistaken people mean well, and all mistaken people mean something. There is something to be said for every error; but, whatever may be said for it, the most important thing to be said about it is that it is erroneous. On the principle that half a loaf is better than no bread, it ought to be true that half a truth is better than no verity. But in practice it is not so much a case of the half-loaf of the proverb as of the half-apple of the fairy-tale; the apple of which one half was poisoned by the Wicked Stepmother for the Good Princess. At least, as modern mental feeling goes, to stop in the middle of the meal is often to eat the poison without eating the antidote. And if we look back on history we shall see it largely encumbered and crushed with half-truths; we shall wonder how it happened so often that a whole age or generation was content with a half-truth, without making the faintest effort to find the other half. We shall wonder how one fashion could be entirely set upon fame or glory, or another upon order and symmetry, or another upon discovery and adventure; and be unable to understand how men could sacrifice all other things to each of these things in turn. It may be that we shall never fully understand why our fathers did it, for we certainly do not in the least understand why we do it ourselves.

There are certain half-truths that are even now allowed to occupy the whole mind. There are certain statements that are true as far as they go, and even important and interesting as far as they go, which are yet incessantly being used to stop the mind from going any further. One of these, for example, is the phrase we find in the phraseology of all our literature and journalism: "Rapid modern communications are bringing different parts of the world nearer and nearer together. It takes but a few days to go to Siberia by train; it may take but a few hours to go there by aeroplane. Instead of being at the ends of the earth, Siberia may yet be a sort of suburb like Surbiton." But nobody stops to ask himself whether Siberia really is like Surbiton; in what respect it is really unlike Surbiton; or, above all, whether it is not in some respects growing more unlike Surbiton. For another process is going on, parallel to the process of the connection of routes, and it is the disconnection of ideas. Suppose, for the sake of argument, that some bold and romantic adventurer from Surbiton had gone to Siberia a hundred years ago. Doubtless he would have found the people there something like savages; perhaps, to his too refined suburban eye, something hardly different from the beasts of the field. And yet, without claiming any antiquarian scholarship about that somewhat obscure district, I would undertake to say that there were some ideas common to the Siberian and the suburban. I should guess, for instance, that the Asiatic savages had some rudimentary idea of private property. I suspect that a Siberian would have said: "This is my spear," as confidently as the Surbitonian would have said: "This is my umbrella." It is probable that there was some sort of religion in Siberia, as it is probable that there is some sort of religion in Surbiton.

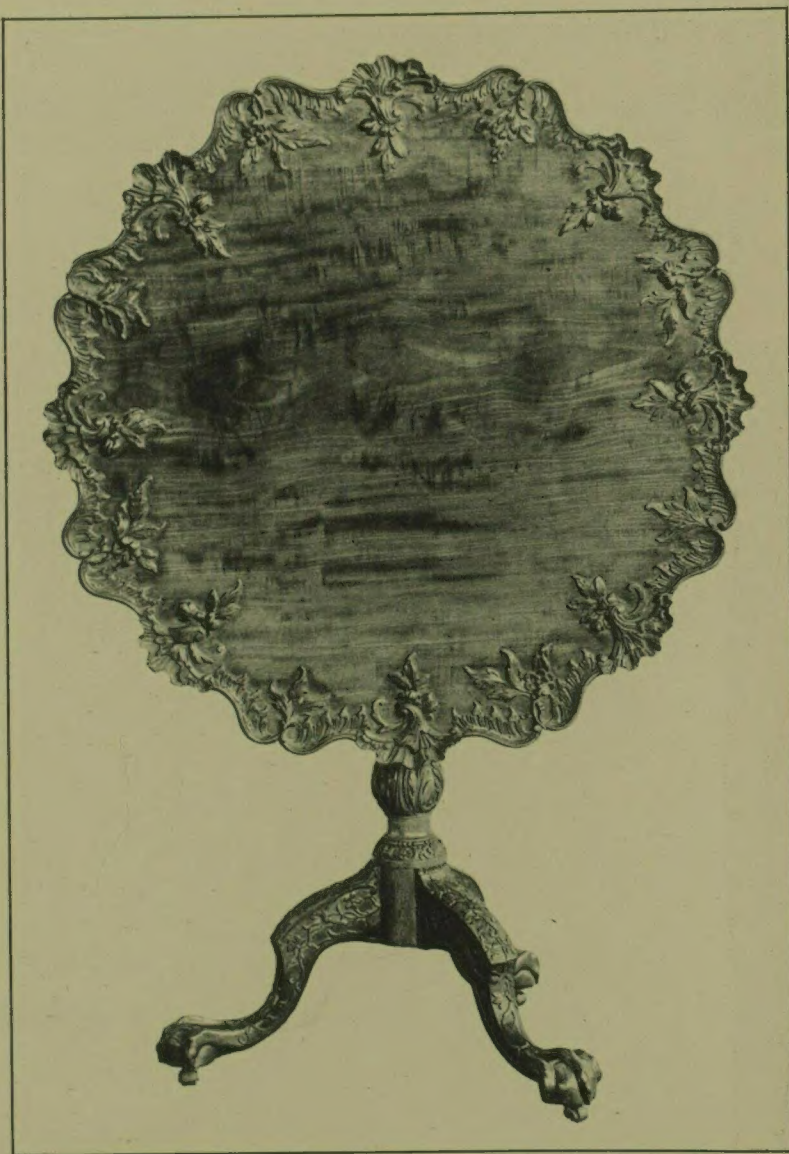
The traveller to-day could get ten times as quickly to the Siberian village than he could have

got there a hundred years ago. But it is no longer so absolutely certain that he would find these simple things if he got there. He might find it was already a Communist village, not in the old and normal sense of a communal village, but in the fixed fanatical sense of a Bolshevik village. He might find the villagers being dogmatically taught the doctrine of Bolshevism; taught that it is really wicked to own an umbrella or still more wicked to wield a spear. He might find, for almost the first time in human history, a people being systematically instructed in the theory that there is neither God nor gods. That means that the village, which is geographically so

human tradition. There are many modern examples of the disproportionate size of such queer modern sects; there is the rather comic example of Prohibition. It is only a half-truth to say that America comes nearer and nearer to Europe as ships fly faster and faster across the Atlantic. A ship took heaven knows how long to get from England to America in the days of the American Revolution and the Fathers of the Republic. But the traveller in the ship found Washington drinking wine in his house in Virginia, exactly as he had left Lord North drinking wine in his house in London. If you had told them that it was wicked to drink wine, Washington would have stared just as North would have stared at such a statement. A Moslem morality had not then arisen beyond the Atlantic, to divide America from Christendom. Wine was thicker than water. It united men of a common culture; and the English race on either side of the ocean was only divided by liquid and not by liquor.

For that matter, our own British politics have lately illustrated vividly enough the fact that a division accompanies such a unification. We have seen it, first, in the case of Ireland, and then in the case of India. It was exactly at the time when they were easiest to reach that they were hardest to hold. No improvement in the trains from Euston, or the boats from Holyhead, can alter the fact that our folly allowed Ireland to float further and further away, in the sea of the spirit, till it was as remote as a South Sea Island. It was perhaps too much to expect that we should ever really understand India, but in the old days it was at least understood how much we proposed to understand. If a hostile critic likes to put it so, it was understood that we should continue to misunderstand. But at least something was understood, and in the present welter and dissolution of bonds it is not too much to say that nothing is understood. The new India is more of a riddle than the old, and the country grows more mysterious as it grows more near, or even newer. For we are for the first time near enough to feel the full force of the differences, and that sort of silent shock of collision is occurring with the closer communications all over the world. But there is, moreover, as I have said, a moral division due to the growth of new ideas. When we dealt with the active resistance of Hyder Ali, the Moslem, both sides were fighting with the same weapons and in the same world. When we deal with the passive resistance of Gandhi, the Mahatma, we are in a world as unfamiliar as magic.

The paradox of this parallel of contraction and expansion is really simple enough. It follows on the modern attempt to combine wild spiritual speculation with systematic scientific order. Philosophy sprouts and sprawls in every direction, and Science tries in vain to tie the bundle together. Men were united by religions and loyalties, and then it did not matter how widely they were scattered. A clan or tribe would be spread thinly over a whole moorland or prairie. Each hut would be as solitary as a hermitage, but they would be hermits of the same creed. The modern method is to stick up a row of villas all exactly alike, and all close together for convenience of electricity and drainage. But the man living in the first house may be a Buddhist, and in the second a Papist, and in the third an atheist, and in the fourth a diabolist; and each villa is an isolated universe.



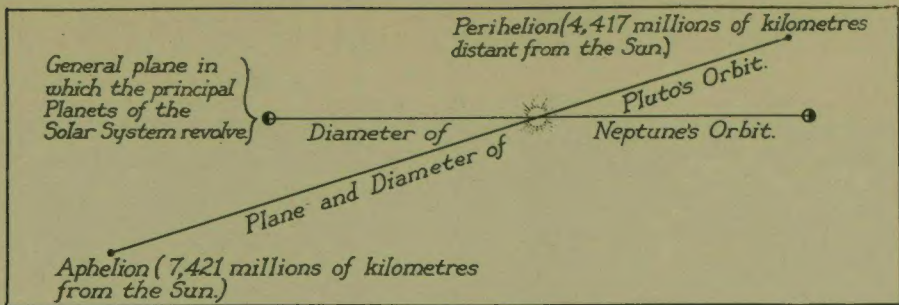
THE EIGHTH TREASURE TO BE ISOLATED AT THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM: A MAHOGANY TEA-TABLE WHICH IS A PARTICULARLY FINE EXAMPLE OF THE FURNITURE CARVED IN THE ROCOCO STYLE WHICH BECAME FASHIONABLE IN ENGLAND ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

The scalloped edge is ornamented with bunches of oak leaves, flowers, and fruit, springing from a border of scrolls and foliage. The irregular spacing helps to give interest and variety, while, on examination, no two sprays of ornament will be found alike. The shaft and tripod stand are profusely decorated with delicate floral patterns in low relief. The carving is of remarkable quality, and, though French influence may be traced in some details of the decoration, the whole design is unmistakably English. Tables of this kind are described in contemporary bills and inventories. In 1759 Sir John Hall paid the firm of Young and Trotter £1 15s. for "a fine Jamaica Mahogany Tea Table with scoloped corners . . . Pillar and Claw Feet." Chippendale does not illustrate this type in the "Director"; but in Ince and Mayhew's "Universal System of Household Furniture" (1763) "three very neat designs for Claw Tables" are given. The seven previous selections under the one-week "starring" scheme of the Museum have been reproduced in previous issues of this paper, beginning with that dated March 7.

By Courtesy of the Victoria and Albert Museum. (Crown Copyright Reserved.)

much nearer, is now philosophically much further away. And this is due to a new division in the thoughts of man, to the rise of a new sect and the separation of a whole civilisation from the general



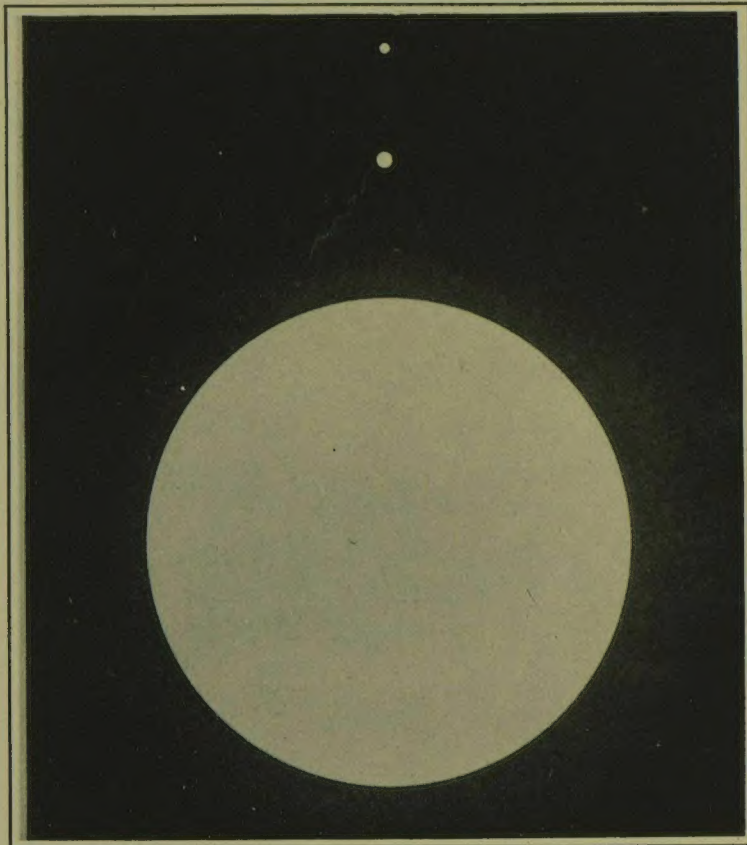


THE INCLINATION OF PLUTO'S ORBIT IN RELATION TO THOSE OF OTHER PLANETS, AND THE DIAMETER OF ITS ORBIT COMPARED WITH NEPTUNE'S: A DIAGRAM SHOWING THAT, OWING TO ITS EXCENTRIC ORBIT, PLUTO AT PERIHELION IS NEARER THE SUN THAN NEPTUNE IS, BUT AT APHELION MUCH FURTHER AWAY.

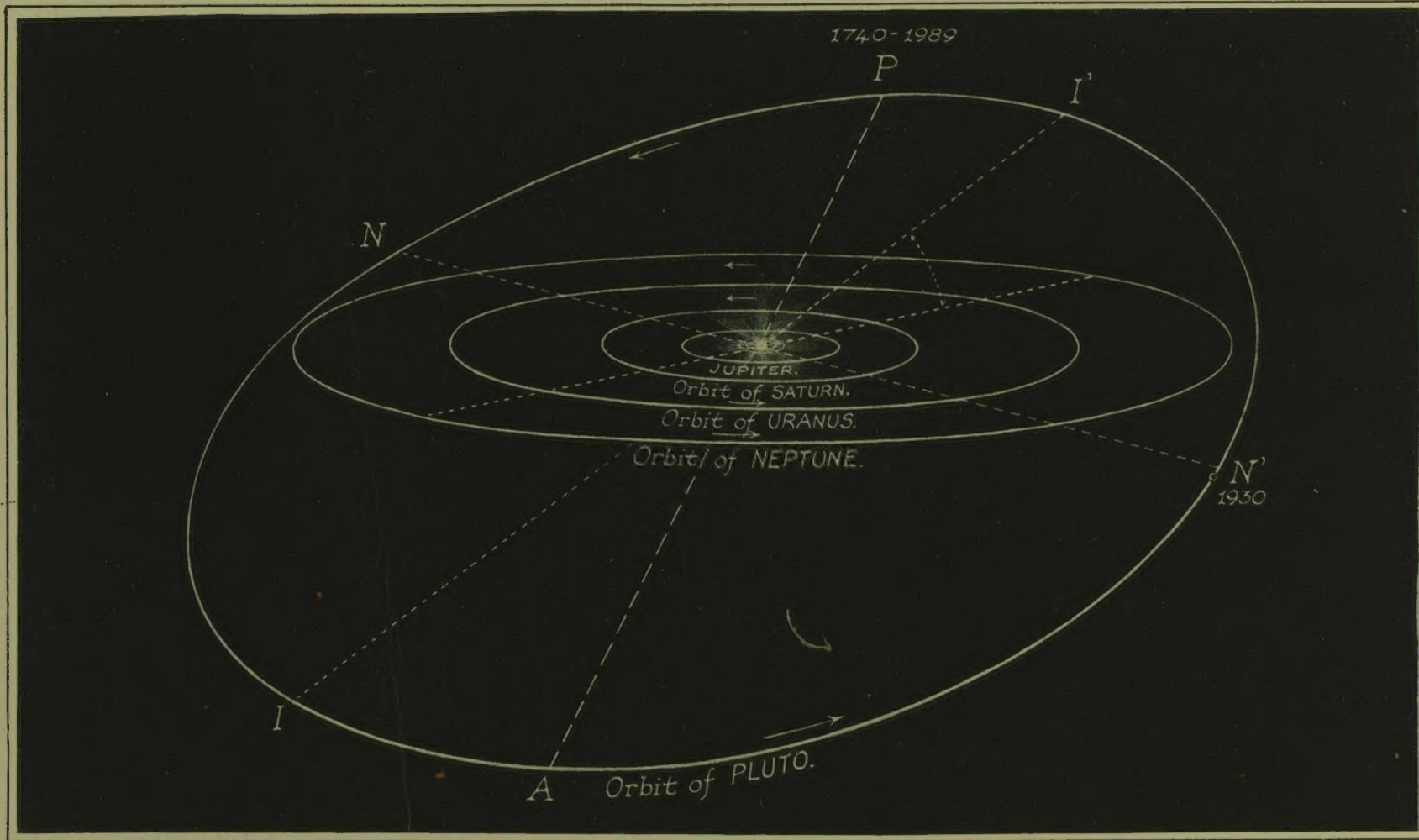


THE PLANETS JUPITER (THE BIG BRILLIANT STAR NEAR LEFT CENTRE) AND PLUTO (INVISIBLE TO THE NAKED EYE, BUT MARKED BY A BLACK DOT BELOW JUPITER TO LEFT) BOTH IN THE CONSTELLATION GEMINI (THE TWIN STARS, CASTOR AND POLLUX, ON LEFT): A VIEW OF THE NIGHT SKY LAST MONTH.

## THE VAST TILTED ORBIT OF PLUTO: FACTS ABOUT THE LATELY-DISCOVERED PLANET.



APPARENT COMPARATIVE DIMENSIONS OF THE SUN AS SEEN FROM THE EARTH (BELOW) AND FROM PLUTO AT ITS APHELION (TOP) AND AT ITS PERIHELION (CENTRE): A DIAGRAM INDICATING PLUTO'S ENORMOUS DISTANCE FROM THE SUN.



A PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF PLUTO'S ELLIPTICAL ORBIT, WHOSE INCLINED PLANE CUTS OBLIQUELY AND UNSYMMETRICALLY THE PLANE IN WHICH THE OTHER PLANETS REVOLVE—A DIAGRAM IN WHICH THE EARTH'S ORBIT IS SHOWN QUITE CLOSE TO THE SUN, AND THE ORBITS OF MERCURY, VENUS, AND MARS ARE OMITTED.

The perspective here used, to avoid overlapping of outlines, cannot show the exact form of the orbits, and the great axis of Pluto's orbit is thus seen foreshortened. The letter *A* indicates the aphelion (the furthest point from the Sun). *P* is perihelion (the nearest point). *II'* show the inclination of Pluto's orbit to the general plane. *EE'* of the system *NN'* is the intersection

of the two planes passing through the Sun. If this diagram were in relief, one would see the part *N* of Pluto's orbit behind the orbit of Neptune, the part *I* below, *I'* above, and *N'* very much in front. Pluto is at present near the position indicated by the date 1930, and, slowly approaching the Sun, will, in 1989, attain its perihelion, which it last reached in 1740.

"All are now familiar," writes M. Lucien Rudaux in a note on these illustrations, "with the important discovery of a new planet belonging to the solar system, beyond Neptune, which was made at Lowell Observatory (U.S.A.) at the beginning of 1930. Owing to the extreme slowness of its movements, the first observations produced insufficient data for an exact estimate of the size and shape of its orbit. Subsequent investigations have shown that Pluto (the name allotted to the new planet) was already recorded on certain photographs taken since 1919, which give positions covering much of its track. According to Messrs. Bower and Whipple, of the Lick Observatory (U.S.A.), Pluto's orbit is decidedly excentric and inclined at an angle of 17° to the mean plane in

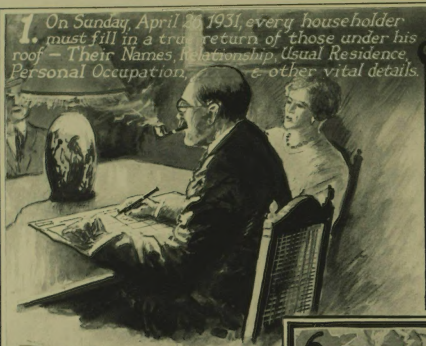
which the principal planets of the solar system move. Taking the distance of the Earth from the sun as the unit, Pluto at perihelion is 29.55 units, or 4417 million kilometres (about 2760 million miles) away from the sun, while at aphelion it retreats to 49.64 units—or 7421 million kilometres (about 4638 million miles). At perihelion Pluto comes nearer to the sun than does Neptune, which is distant 30 units. Pluto completes its orbit about once in 249 years. At present it is moving slowly towards its perihelion, which it last reached in 1740, and will pass again in 1989. The discovery of Pluto has enormously widened the known empire of the sun, which luminary, could we place ourselves on the far-distant planet, would appear only as a point of light like a big star."



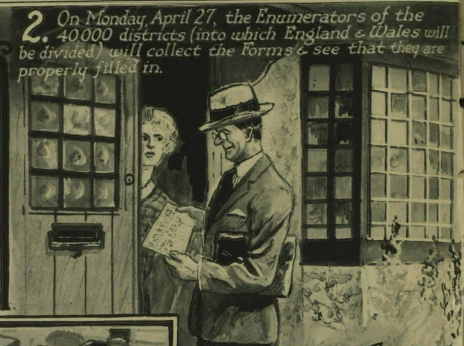
NUMBERING THE PEOPLE: THE STORY OF A CENSUS FORM,  
DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, G. H. DAVIS, FROM

FROM HOUSEHOLDER TO BLUE BOOK, TOLD PICTORIALLY.  
INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY H.M. REGISTRAR-GENERAL.

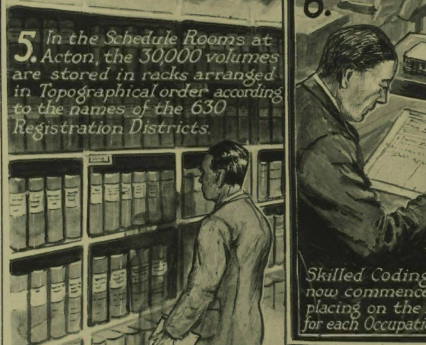
1. On Sunday, April 26, 1931, every householder must fill in a true return of those under his roof - Their Names, Relationship, Usual Residence, Personal Occupation, and other vital details.



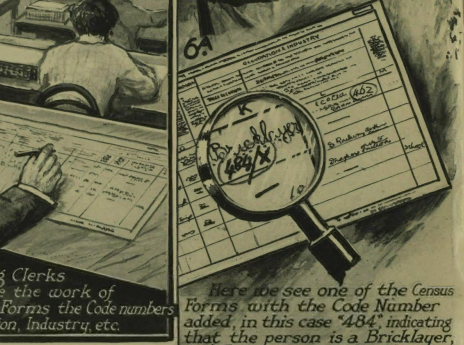
2. On Monday, April 27, the Enumerators of the 40,000 districts (into which England & Wales will be divided) will collect the Forms & see that they are properly filled in.



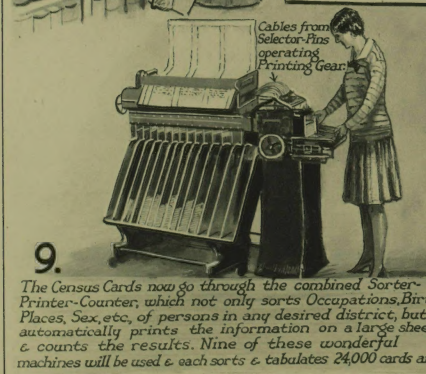
3. Having checked & noted the Forms they have collected, the Enumerators hand them to the Registrars (some 1800 in number) who examine them & bind the Forms in stiff covers.



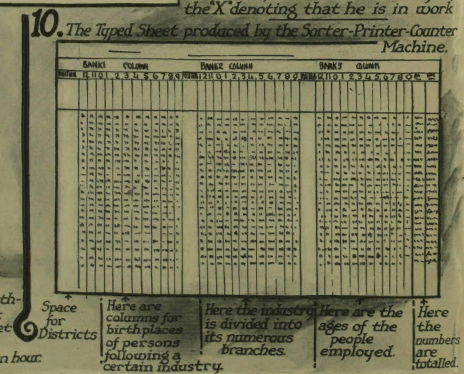
4. Every conceivable type of Vehicle is pressed into the service of transporting the Forms to the Census Office at Acton, (London, W.)



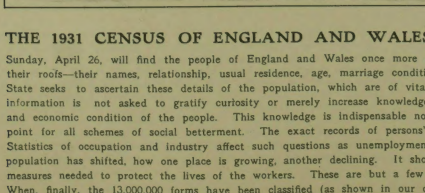
5. In the Schedule Rooms at Acton, the 50,000 volumes are stored in racks arranged in Topographical order according to the names of the 630 Registration Districts.



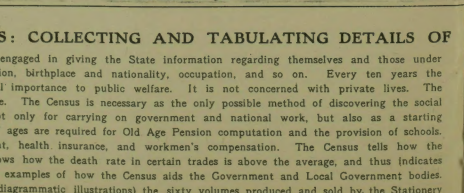
6. The Sorted Cards are now sorted by the Sorting Machine at a speed of well over 20,000 cards an hour.



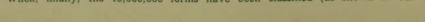
7. The Forms next go to the Clerks operating the 150 Key-Punches. Here the Code Numbers become Holes on a Card.



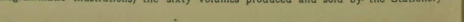
8. The Cards are now sorted by the Sorting Machine at a speed of well over 20,000 cards an hour.



9. The Census Cards now go through the combined Sorter-Printer-Counter, which not only sorts Occupations, Birth-Places, Sex, etc., of persons in any desired district, but automatically prints the information on a large sheet & counts the results. Nine of these wonderful machines will be used & each sort & tabulates 24,000 cards an hour.



10. The Typed Sheet produced by the Sorter-Printer-Counter Machine.



11. Here is one of the skilled Decoding Clerks writing in the correct Headings of the various Columns ready for the Form to go to the Printers.



12. Finally the result of the Census will be produced in the form of official Blue Books - some 60 in number - giving a wealth of data on every conceivable subject connected with the Population.



THE 1931 CENSUS OF ENGLAND AND WALES: COLLECTING AND TABULATING DETAILS OF  
Sunday, April 26, will find the people of England and Wales once more engaged in giving the State information regarding themselves and those under their roofs—their names, relationship, usual residence, age, marriage condition, birthplace and nationality, occupation, and so on. Every ten years the State seeks to ascertain these details of the population, which are of vital importance to public welfare. It is not concerned with private lives. The information is not asked to gratify curiosity or merely increase knowledge. The Census is necessary as the only possible method of discovering the social and economic condition of the people. This knowledge is indispensable not only for carrying on government and national work, but also as a starting point for all schemes of social betterment. The exact records of persons' ages are required for Old Age Pension computation and the provision of schools. Statistics of occupation and industry affect such questions as unemployment, health insurance, and workmen's compensation. The Census tells how the population has shifted, how one place is growing, another declining. It shows how the death rate in certain trades is above the average, and thus indicates measures needed to protect the lives of the workers. These are but a few examples of how the Census aids the Government and Local Government bodies. When, finally, the 13,000,000 forms have been classified (as shown in our diagrammatic illustrations) the sixty volumes produced and sold by the Stationery

3. Having checked & noted the Forms they have collected, the Enumerators hand them to the Registrars (some 1800 in number) who examine them & bind the Forms in stiff covers.



4. Every conceivable type of Vehicle is pressed into the service of transporting the Forms to the Census Office at Acton, (London, W.)



7. The Forms next go to the Clerks operating the 150 Key-Punches. Here the Code Numbers become Holes on a Card.



8. The Cards are now sorted by the Sorting Machine at a speed of well over 20,000 cards an hour.



9. The Census Cards now go through the combined Sorter-Printer-Counter, which not only sorts Occupations, Birth-Places, Sex, etc., of persons in any desired district, but automatically prints the information on a large sheet & counts the results. Nine of these wonderful machines will be used & each sort & tabulates 24,000 cards an hour.



10. The Typed Sheet produced by the Sorter-Printer-Counter Machine.



11. Here is one of the skilled Decoding Clerks writing in the correct Headings of the various Columns ready for the Form to go to the Printers.



12. Finally the result of the Census will be produced in the form of official Blue Books - some 60 in number - giving a wealth of data on every conceivable subject connected with the Population.

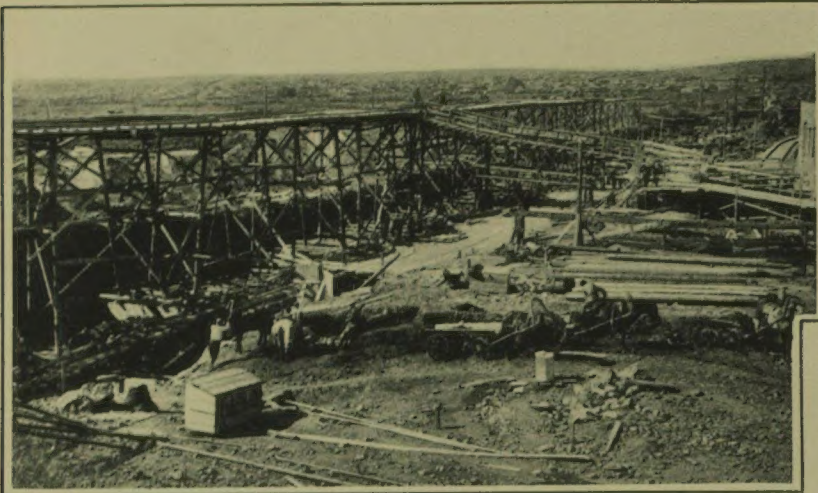


THE POPULATION AS A BASIS FOR PROMOTING THE SOCIAL WELFARE OF THE NATION.  
Office provide a vast fount of information of vital importance, not only to governing bodies, but also to the great banks, insurance corporations, and big business concerns. For the first time, persons away from home on the night of April 26 must state their home address; and in Wales it will be ascertained how many people can only speak Welsh. The personnel of the Royal Navy in ships stationed all over the world, if of English or Welsh nationality, will be duly counted. Vagrants on the highways and the homeless and destitute will receive the attention of the police for their enumeration. Inmates of hospitals and other institutions will all be counted, besides those living in coastal floating homes and various odd places. Behind all this, there is a certain romance in this gigantic task of reducing our lives to figures. There is wonder in the uncannily accurate machines that punch little cards and reduce facts to code numbers. They deal with 200,000 cards a day, treating alike the mightiest in the land and the sorriest tramp upon the high road, sorting occupations, recording in stark figures how the people of England and Wales live and die, and finally collecting the whole in those sixty blue-covered books that will tell the complete story. Similar operations are being carried out in connection with the Census of Scotland, which takes place on the same day, but these will be under the separate control of the Registrar-General for Scotland and will be administered from Edinburgh.





MECHANISED AGRICULTURE UNDER THE FIVE-YEAR PLAN: MOTOR LORRIES ON THE HUGE WHEAT FARM AT GIGANT, WHICH HAS AN ACREAGE OF 642,000 AND EMPLOYS 2800 PERMANENT LABOURERS.

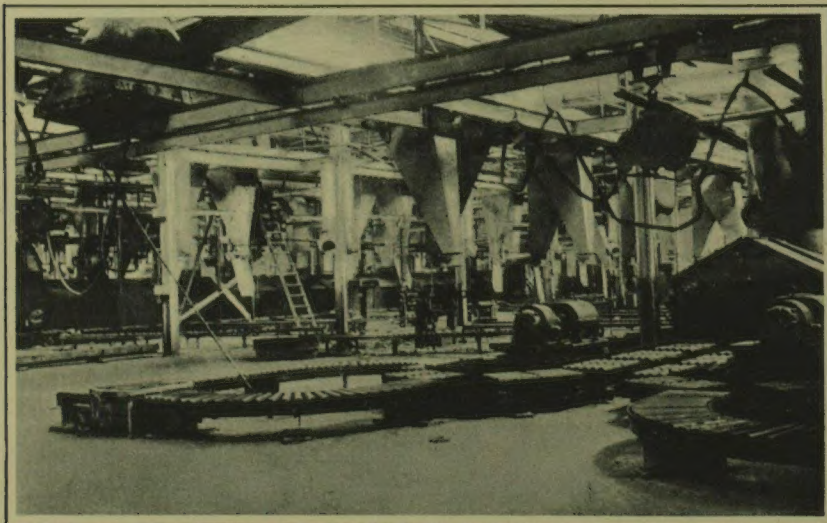


AT MAGNETOGORSK, WHICH THE SOVIET AUTHORITIES ARE DETERMINED TO MAKE THE WORLD'S LARGEST STEEL CENTRE OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES: CONSTRUCTING THE DAM ACROSS THE URAL RIVER.

WITH regard to the first of the two illustrations given immediately above, it may be noted that the enormous wheat farm at Gigant, in the north Caucasus, boasts at least 8000 farm implements and machines. As to the Magnetogorsk Dam,—that is three-quarters of a mile long. It is designed to supply water for the Magnetogorsk plant. "The thin rivulet of the Ural will be replaced by a lake eight miles long and a mile-and-a-half wide." Much American, as well as Russian, work has gone to its making.



ON A RUSSIAN RAILROAD, ONE OF THE MANY THAT MUST BE IMPROVED IF THE PLAN IS TO SUCCEED: A BREAKDOWN—WITH PASSENGERS STRETCHED ON THE GRASS, KILLING TIME.



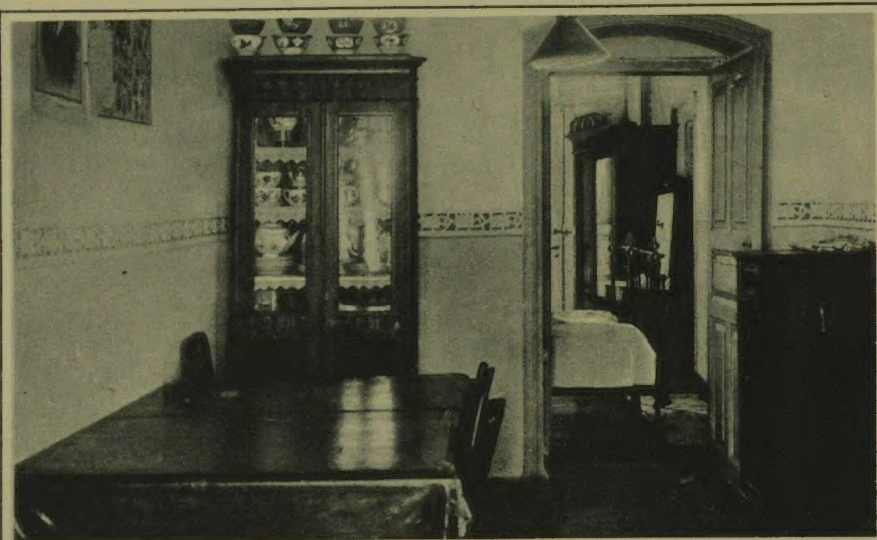
IN A GREAT TRACTOR FACTORY WHICH HAS BEEN DESCRIBED AS A "WHITE ELEPHANT," RUSSIAN "HABITS AND WAYS OF WORKING NOT SUITING AMERICAN PLANS": IN THE FOUNDRY OF THE STALINGRAD WORKS.

The Russian Five-Year Plan is a menacing, an amazing, thing. "It is an attempt to plot for five years in advance the whole course of life of an entire nation of 150,000,000." And, at the moment, the Soviet authorities believe that they will have attained their desire within four years; that is to say, by 1932, instead of 1933. Indeed, Kulbysheff, Chairman of the State-Planning Commission, speaking the other day at the first All-Union Conference to organise Science according to Plan, said that the Five-Year Plan would be completed within the next year, or one year ahead of programme; and that the Government had, therefore, decided to begin work on a new Five-Year Plan, to come into operation in

## THE RUSSIAN FIVE-YEAR PLAN: A MENACE TO THE TRADE AND THE SECURITY OF THE WORLD.

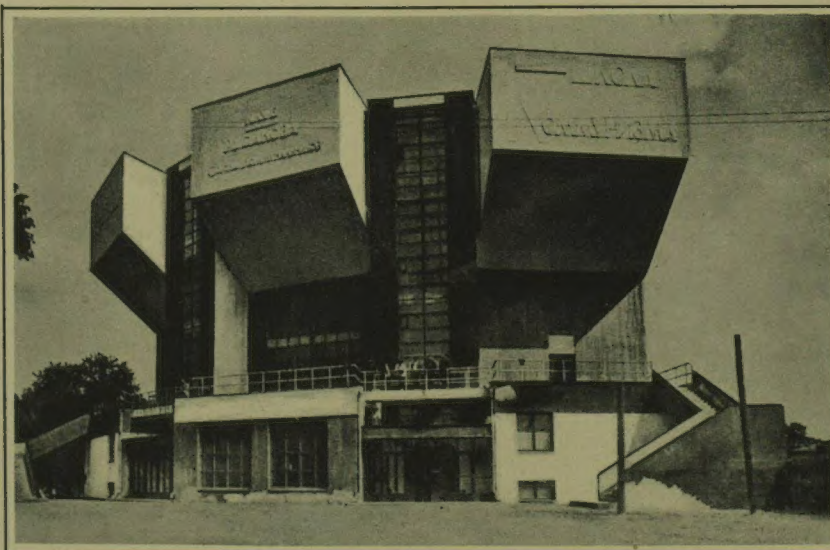


WHERE LABOUR MUST GO THERE MUST DWELLINGS BE BUILT! HOMES FOR WORKERS CONSTRUCTED BY THE SOVIET IN BAKU, THE OIL CENTRE.



"NO CITY IN THE SOVIET UNION HAS SUCH EXTENSIVE COMPLEXES OF MODERN APARTMENT HOUSES, ALL FOR OIL-WORKERS": THE INTERIOR OF A WORKING-MAN'S DWELLING IN BAKU.

DISCUSSING the railroads in his "Soviet Five-Year Plan," Mr. H. R. Knickerbocker writes: "No one who has not observed it can credit the density of the passenger traffic on the Russian railroads to-day. . . . This does not apply to the international beaten paths. . . . It does apply to all the rest of Russia. . . . The immense activity set going by the Five-Year Plan is the first cause of the abnormal traffic. The second cause is the deficiency of the railroads." As to accommodation for Labour, he says of the neighbourhood of the Dnieprostroy hydro-electric dam, for example: "there is being planned a city of dwellings to be occupied by 150,000 workers by 1933," and this will be extended for a population of 500,000. Wherever the workers have to go, there houses are built for them. In Nijny-Novgorod they are constructing for 50,000; Baku is now so prosperous that "no city in the Soviet Union has such extensive complexes of modern apartment houses, all for oil workers and employees of Azneft"; and so it goes on in every industrial district.



DESIGNED AS AN OUTWARD AND VISIBLE PROTEST AGAINST THE CAPITALISTIC PAST! A COMMUNIST CLUB IN MOSCOW BUILT TO LOOK AS UNLIKE AN OLD-FASHIONED "BOURGEOIS" STRUCTURE AS POSSIBLE:

1933. Whether the authorities in question will in truth finish their first Five-Year Plan according to schedule is a very moot point; for it is their habit to regard the People solely as machines, and flesh-and-blood machines are apt to break under the stresses which only steel can stand. At least, however, they are sparing no pains. They are exploiting to the utmost both their man-power, willing and unwilling, and their almost incalculable natural wealth; they are buying and constructing machines as fast as they can; they are improving their means of transport; they are employing experts from abroad, notably from the United States; they are "dumping" when it is necessary to pay for imports

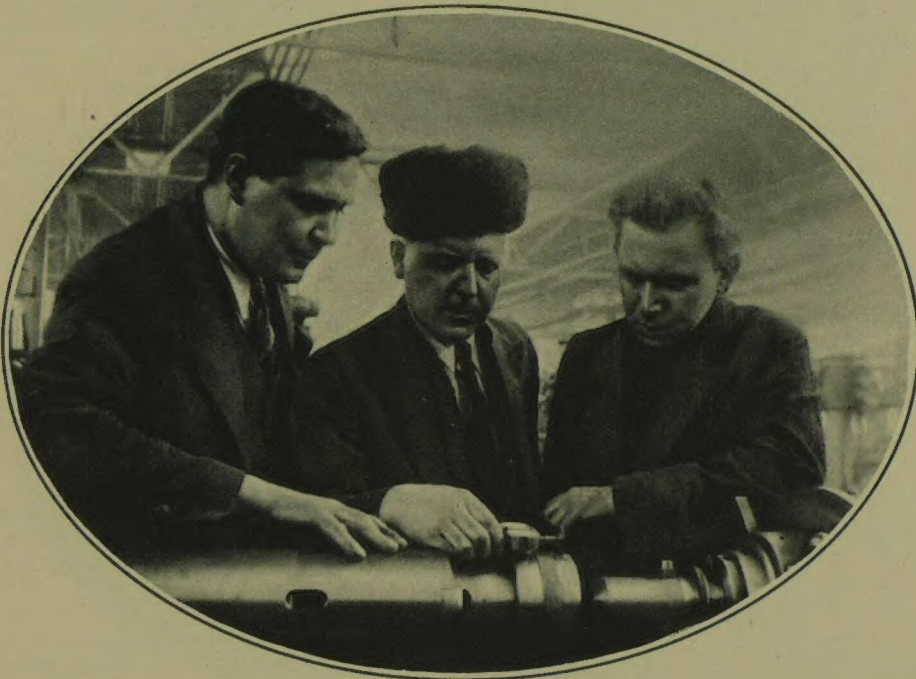
[Continued opposite.]



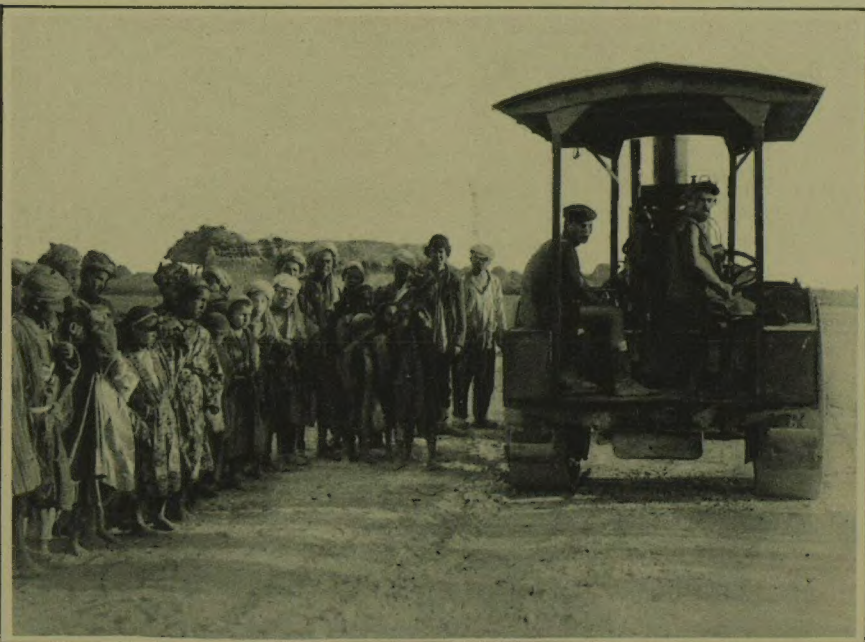
## RUSSIA UNTOUCHABLE BY TRADE BOYCOTTS? THE U.S.S.R. SEEKING TO BE SELF-CONTAINED.



SEEKING TO FACILITATE TRANSPORT, WHICH MUST BE BETTERED IMMEASURABLY IF RUSSIA'S FIVE-YEAR PLAN IS TO BE A SUCCESS: A NEWLY-BUILT ROAD IN THE DESERT LANDS OF THE TAJIKISTAN REPUBLIC, RUSSIAN CENTRAL ASIA.



A FEW OF THE MANY EMPLOYED BY THE SOVIET IN AN ENDEAVOUR TO CARRY OUT THE FIVE-YEAR PLAN: ENGINEERING SPECIALISTS FROM THE UNITED STATES DISCUSSING TECHNICALITIES WITH A RUSSIAN ENGINEER (RIGHT).



ROAD-MAKING IN THE TAJIKISTAN REPUBLIC: NATIVES OF RUSSIAN CENTRAL ASIA INTERESTED IN THE MECHANICAL MEANS EMPLOYED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF HIGHWAYS IN THEIR LAND.

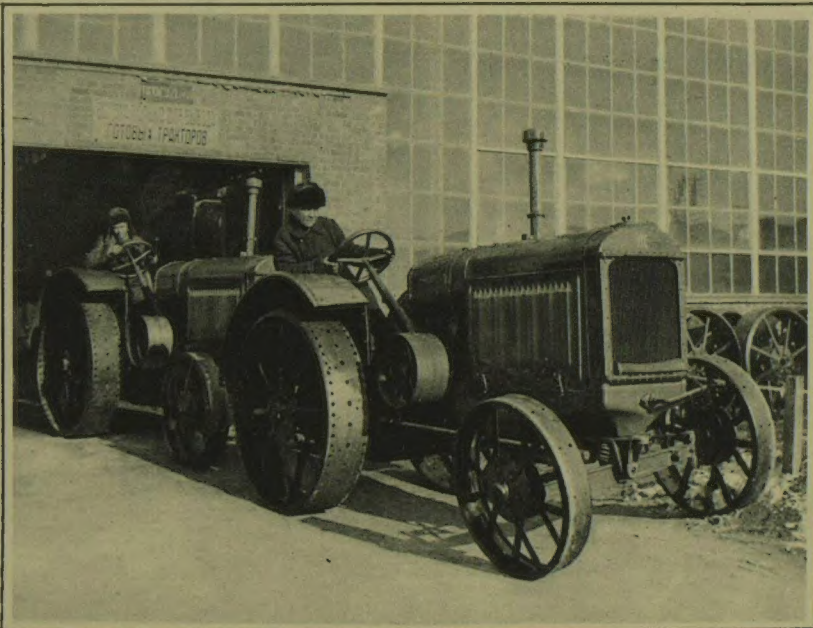
*Continued.]*

with exports; and they are forever hastening-up production, even utilising piece-work payment, bonuses for quick output, and free holidays for those who are most meritorious according to their lights, forcing the keeping of time-tables at which those labouring under normal conditions would assuredly revolt, even if their week were five-day! Practically the whole population has been mobilised and is being driven full speed. The aim? Nothing less than so thorough an industrialisation, so perfect a mechanisation, that Russia—long the most backward land in Europe—will be on a level with any competing *bourgeois* countries, if not ahead of them; be so strong commercially and militarily that none will



A SERVANT OF THE STATE FARMS, WHICH ARE RUN MORE AND MORE WITH THE AID OF MACHINES, AMERICAN-MADE AND HOME-MADE: A NEW GRAIN ELEVATOR IN TASHKENT, ASIATIC RUSSIA.

IN the comments on the Soviet Five-Year Plan which appear at the foot of these pages, it is suggested that, despite the optimism of those responsible for it, it remains a very moot point as to whether it will prove to be the predicted success. After all, it is one thing to order work to be done and another to get it done well. The big tractor factory at Stalingrad (the former Tsaritsyn) has just yielded a useful lesson. Both men and women are employed there; and, according to Mr. Knickerbocker, "among every group of twenty to thirty operators, there was an American workman whose task it was to supervise and instruct." Even then, "evidences of slow progress were obvious." Now we have "Pravda" confessing that the plant in question is still doing badly and remarking "American plans are hopeless when habits and ways of working do not suit them." It is a case of vaulting ambition and labour that is over-pressed but little skilled and, perchance, little willing.



AT THE STALINGRAD FACTORY, WHICH HAS NOT PROVED AS SUCCESSFUL AN ENTERPRISE AS WAS ANTICIPATED: NEWLY-ASSEMBLED TRACTORS LEAVING THE WORKS FOR TRIALS.

dare to attack it; and be so placed that, should trade boycott come at the bidding of a united Capitalist world it will be able to live entirely on its own resources. As we have said, everything is being done to assure this end. This will be seen at once by all those who read Mr. H. R. Knickerbocker's remarkable book, "The Soviet Five-Year Plan and Its Effect on World Trade," and all thinking people should read it. In the same connection, it is of value to mention that an American corporation has just reached an agreement with the Soviet Government for the construction of six oil refineries, costing £500,000. That is but one of the straws borne on the Soviet's trade-wind!



# BOOKS OF THE DAY.

ONE drawback of civilisation is the fact that it chains most of us to an office desk, while all the time we long for movement and the open air. Modern poetry is full of these suppressed aspirations. Keats chafed at being "long in city pent"; Tennyson deprecates "poring over miserable books" with blinded eyesight; Matthew Arnold observes that "most men in a brazen prison live"; William Morris bids us "forget six counties overhung with smoke"; and William Watson exclaims—

Let me go forth and share  
The overflowing sun,  
With one wise friend, or one,  
Better than wise, being fair.

That reminds me of bygone knapsack wanderings along the coasts of Normandy, Brittany, and Cornwall. But these, after all, were but brief holiday interludes. To get that sort of thing permanently one must be either a tramp or a landscape-painter; and I often lament that in my youth I allowed myself to be deterred, by worldly-wise elders, from seeking mastery of the brush, and instead drifted into servitude as a slave of the pen. At this time of year, regret for such lost opportunities becomes most poignant, and a fine April day suggests serious thoughts of shouldering a pack and setting out as a "gentleman of the road."

I have been led to indulge in these futile discontents, partly by some recent gleams of April sunshine and partly by an alluring volume about an artist who confined his own reading to the book of Nature—namely, "CLAUDE MONET." By Xenia Lathom. With Twenty-four Plates from Monet's pictures (Philip Allan; 15s.). The Countess of Lathom, who has here portrayed the great Impressionist for a new generation, is also, I learn, an expert in artistic house-planning, and has designed the scheme of decoration, at Aston Clinton, near Tring, once the home of the late Sir Anthony de Rothschild and lately converted into a country club. Matthew Arnold in his letters, by the way, describes his visits to the house in the Rothschild period. As an art critic, Lady Lathom is singularly illuminating and readable. Most writers on art movements express themselves "in terms too deep for me," and wrap their meaning in clouds of vague abstractions. She gets down to plain facts, however, and renders the ideals and principles of Monet and his group—by no means always at one with each other—easily intelligible to the merest Philistine. I do not remember any essay in art criticism at once so human and so practical. In her pages the grocer's son of Le Havre becomes a living personality. If his family may be said to have justified Matthew Arnold's gibes against the *épicer*, Monet himself proved that a man born to the counter may have a soul above grocery.

Another grocer was destined unconsciously to play an important part in Monet's artistic development. This time it was a Dutch grocer, who, during the painter's visit to Holland at the age of thirty, happened to deliver to him some Japanese goods wrapped in a colour-print by Hokusai. "When Monet undid the parcel," we read, "he saw for the first time a Japanese colour-print. In his own words, he 'burst into exclamations of delight!' He ran off to the grocer, whose shop was littered with these treasures, and, to the astonishment of the shopman, disappeared with an armful of them. . . . The real Monet begins with the receipt of the parcel from the Dutch grocer. He himself at the end was to speak most contemptuously of all his early works. If Monet's achievement is capable of being summarised in a single sentence, it is that he used a great Asiatic style and translated it into European terms."

But the most impressive thing about Monet to my mind is the fact that he invariably painted Nature from the life. "Being once asked where his studio was, he replied, 'Studio? I have never had a studio; you can draw indoors, but you can only paint out of doors.'" During his last years at the village of Giverny, "the local barber had to come out and cut his hair as he sat at his easel. When he was painting on the stormbound island of Belle Isle, he and his easel had to be lashed to the rock, and his brushes and palette were often carried out of his hand by the force of the wind." Later, during a visit to Norway, "he continued painting in the falling snow; he stayed till it covered him and turned him into a snowman, and the icicles hung from his long white beard." Another of his artistic principles appeals to me strongly, and that is that a landscape should be as recognisable as a portrait, reminding its possessor of some well-loved place. I cannot get up much enthusiasm for a casual haystack or an unidentified turnip-field, however marvellous the artist's technique. "Monet's landscapes," we read, "are never general. If he paints the Isle de

France or the Riviera or the Thames, he always paints a particular and unmistakable place."

In the house of art there are many mansions, and I am conscious of a certain change of style in architecture and interior decoration in turning to "VANITY VARNISHED." Reminiscences in Many Colours. By P. Tennyson Cole. With 6 Coloured and 36 other Illustrations (Hutchinson; 21s.). Here the reader must not look, as in the life of Monet, for a rebellious spirit scorning academic restrictions and the path of conventional prosperity, in the pursuit of an unpopular ideal. Rather, we have the story of a portrait-painter, ambitious for success on established lines, and not without an element of pushfulness, which enabled him to obtain "backstairs" access to King Edward and paint the royal portrait, after having been politely turned down by the royal secretary. "Often," writes the author, "a painter has to fortify himself with the

attractive part of the book is that concerning India, where he travelled widely and spent two years painting family portraits for the Maharajah of Patiala. He gives some sympathetic impressions of native life, and shows also that a successful portrait-painter may retain a feeling for landscape. "As you pass through the great peninsula," he writes, "you feel you would have to live centuries to do justice to such gorgeous colouring and romantic form . . . the dawn and sunset would delight yet puzzle a Turner."

At Bombay Mr. Tennyson Cole painted a portrait of Lord Willingdon (then Governor) for the Municipality, and he adds a comment, of special interest just now, that bodes well for the new régime at Delhi. "During his service in India," we read, "for the almost unprecedented span of eleven years, Lord Willingdon won the respect and affection of his 'subjects,' both British and Indian. The Indians appeared to regard him as their friend and guide, in quite exceptional degree. For my part, I was confident, and used openly to predict that he would be the next Viceroy when Lord Chelmsford's term ended. . . . But, instead, Lord Willingdon went to Canada. And now he has been appointed Viceroy of India—a post that he is better qualified to fill than any man living."

Three other reminiscent books have much attracted me, and I should like to enlarge upon them, but unfortunately the sands of space are running out. Optimistic cheeriness is the keynote of "MY EIGHTY YEARS." By Robert Blatchford (Cassell; 10s. 6d.). "Nunquam" as an octogenarian has lost none of the qualities that won such popularity for "Merrie England" and his encouraging war articles. "I have been a journalist for 45 years . . ." he writes. "I am an old man, a very old man, but I don't feel old. I have not lost my interest in life. I have not lost the precious faculty of wonder. The Lord has kept my memory green. I have not lost my fairies." He should remember, however, that, compared with Mr. Zara Agha, who confesses to 157, he is still a comparative stripling. Mr. Blatchford, I find, is another penman who would like to be a painter. He does not, he tells us, care much about literary fame. "But," he continues, "I should rather like to be an artist, so that I could paint skies and trees. It must be heavenly to paint trees." I regret that no one seems to have painted Mr. Blatchford, for the book has no portrait or other illustrations.

A certain parallel in the world of religion to Monet's independent revolt from established authority in the world of art may be traced in the life-story self-told in "EX-JESUIT." By E. Boyd Barrett (Geoffrey Bles; 10s. 6d.). As the title implies, Dr. Boyd Barrett began his career as a Jesuit, but found it impossible to reconcile his obligation to his order with his ideals regarding psycho-analysis and psychotherapy. His book, which is to some extent controversial, traces the steps that led him eventually to set up as a psycho-analyst in New York. He does not regard his art as hostile to religion.

The third in the trio of autobiographies mentioned above must now, unhappily, be counted almost a posthumous work, as the distinguished author died within a few days of its publication. It is called "MY MEMORIES." By John de Villiers. Late Officer in Charge of Maps, British Museum. With Portrait (Grant Richards; 6s.). This is one of the shortest autobiographies I have ever seen—not much over 100 pages—but it makes up in quality for what it lacks in quantity. Before he died, Sir John de Villiers expressed a wish that attention might be drawn to three passages in his book, touching respectively (1) The present size of the Civil Service; (2) The working man's hours as compared with those of the professional man; and (3) "The folly of keeping boys at school after the age of fourteen."

As a Civil servant of thirty-seven years' standing, Sir John declares that the work of the Civil Service could be done by one third of its present numbers and at half the cost. "But where," he asks, "shall we find so non-political a Chancellor of the Exchequer to propose so far-reaching a measure? Where shall we find even a Chancellor wise enough and bold enough to close but one branch only of the utterly useless string of costly departments that have sprung up since the War?" As a taxpayer, I commend this passage to the notice of Mr. Snowden in view of the forthcoming Budget. While claiming no inside knowledge of the Chancellor's intentions, I have a suspicion that it may strengthen my inclination to become a tramp; and I would remind him that tramps, considered as a source of revenue, are unproductive. Even "super-tramps" seldom pay super-tax. C. E. B.



CROSSER OF THE RUB 'AL KHALI, THE MYSTERIOUS UNEXPLORED GREAT SANDY DESERT OF SOUTHERN ARABIA: MR. BERTRAM S. THOMAS—WITH A BABY ORYX HE CAPTURED DURING HIS JOURNEY AND WILL PRESENT TO THE LONDON "ZOO."

In our last issue, when we printed an appreciation of "Alarms and Excursions in Arabia," we published a photograph of Mr. Bertram Thomas on camel-back. There is so much interest in him, in his travels, and in his book that we offer no apology for presenting this second portrait. At the same time, for the benefit of those few who are unaware of his extraordinary achievement, we may record again that it was announced towards the end of February that he had succeeded in crossing the Rub 'al Khali, the unexplored Great Sandy Desert of Southern Arabia. For this feat, and for his geographical work in Arabia in general, he has been awarded the Founders' Medal of the Royal Geographical Society. It may be added that Mr. Thomas, who is under forty, is Prime Minister to the Sultan of Muscat and Oman, an independent Arab State. Formerly, he was a Political Officer in Mesopotamia and also in Trans-Jordan. He is now in London.

wisdom of the serpent and the strategy of the devil, as well as 'the faith that can remove mountains,' before he can aspire to a really great commission. Unless he knows how to pull wires, or has somebody to pull them for him, even a painter of heaven-sent genius may go through life unwept, unhonoured, and—unhung!"

Mr. Tennyson Cole's reminiscences are highly entertaining, not exactly as a contribution to the theory of art, but as a personal record of many celebrated sitters—including King George, Joseph Chamberlain, and Cecil Rhodes, with Peers and Peeresses innumerable—and also of travel in various parts of the world. He has been in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Egypt, and the United States. His pen-portraits are as life-like as those on canvas, and he is equally prolific in anecdote. At the moment, perhaps, the most



**A RARE "SLOW-MOTION ACROBAT":  
NATURE-STUDIES EXTRAORDINARY.**



**ONE OF NATURE'S "CLOWNS" OF THE LUGUBRIOUS TYPE: ANTICS OF THE SLENDER LORIS.**

We illustrate above a very rare animal which may sometimes be seen at the London "Zoo"—the Slender Loris—in a variety of "poses." The Lorises are lemurs, and there are several species of them, the best known being the "Slow Loris," so called on account of its slow and deliberate movements. The Slender Loris is a much rarer and smaller animal, distinguished by its long and slender limbs. In its movements it is almost as deliberate as the Slow Loris, but more curious

to watch on account of its long limbs. As can be deduced from the size of its large eyes, it is a nocturnal animal. It is found in Southern India and Ceylon only, and feeds upon leaves, young shoots, fruit, and insects. It derives its name of Loris from the Dutch word "Loeris"—meaning a "clown"—applied to it by early Dutch colonists in the Indies. The natives of India give the Slow Loris the curious name of "Bashful Cat" or "Bashful Monkey."



# "THE RICH PROUD COST OF OUTWORN BURIED AGE."

BEING AN APPRECIATION OF

"THE ROMANCE OF ARCHÆOLOGY" and "THE ROMANCE OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM": By W. H. BOULTON.\*

(PUBLISHED BY SAMPSON LOW.)

THAT imagination must be dull indeed which does not thrill at the thought of the treasures of the past, buried or hidden from sight for thousands of years, at last given back to the light of day. Archaeology is of its nature romantic; and I think that Mr. Boulton need not have introduced "Romance" into his titles. Those who do not care for archaeology will hardly be converted by it, and those who do may be antagonised, receiving the impression that the author's approach to his subject will be excited and exclamatory, his treatment of it unscholarly and sensational, popular in the bad sense. They would be quite wrong to jump to such a conclusion; both books are careful, sober, and sensible; if they have a fault it is in sticking almost too closely to hard facts. Indeed, the author is decidedly shocked by the theatrical gesture of Belzoni, one of the first to explore the field of Egyptian antiquities, who carved his name on the heel of the figure of Amen-hotep III. He refers to this act of presumption both in "The Romance of Archaeology" and in "The Romance of the British Museum"; he stigmatises it as "something no modern seeker would think of doing."

Mr. Boulton's two volumes are really introductory text-books to the study of Archaeology; they bristle with erudition; the personal aspect of research is not lost sight of, but neither is it insisted upon; austerity, not sentimentalism, is the mark of the author's mind and method.

His survey is as detailed as its tremendous scope allows it to be. One's difficulty in reviewing his books is akin, in a minor degree, to what must have been his own problem in writing them—the problem of how (as Vernon Lee said of Venice) "to isolate the enough." A modern dictionary defines archaeology as "The study of antiquities; the study of the art, architecture, customs, and beliefs of ancient peoples as shown in their monuments, implements, inscriptions, relics, etc. Archaeology is sometimes used in a narrow sense for the study of the material remains of the historic peoples of antiquity, especially the Greeks and Romans, Babylonians, Assyrians, Egyptians, etc.; sometimes for the general science of prehistoric man, in which case it is also known as prehistoric archaeology or as paleoethnology. Another definition has varied the nature of the application of the word to all ancient branches of study, as it was once only used to signify the study of the art of Greece or Rome. The range is extremely wide and covers vast ground, for it embraces practically the whole of the history of races and things from the beginning of history to the Middle Ages."

Before an enquiry of such magnitude even Mr. Boulton's spirit quails. He rules out paleoethnology and pre-history. "The term 'prehistoric,'" he observes, "is a comparative one, and cannot be given any definite limit. For example, were we treating of Canada, the historical period would only

take us back to the closing years of the fifteenth century of our era, for the first recorded event in relation to that land is in the year 1498. . . . For practical purposes we may say that where the work of the excavator has brought to light inscriptions which record the events of the days in which they were written or engraved, the time in question may be regarded as historic; where the discoveries are of races of people without records, their times may be considered as prehistoric."

"The Romance of Archaeology" opens, appropriately enough, with a discussion of the antiquities of Egypt; and in connection with the Tomb Robbers Mr. Boulton quotes a very interesting letter from Professor Elliot Smith, published in the *Times* eighteen months ago: "While I was removing the bandages from the mummy, M. Maspero was busy telling the visitors of a tradition of the Alexandrian epoch that Menephthah was the Pharaoh of the Exodus, who perished in the Red Sea. Hence, when the mummy was exposed and I called attention to the unique phenomenon of the incrustation of the body with crystals of common salt, M. Maspero at once turned to the

Biblical story of the Flood. Mr. Leonard Woolley reports the discovery of a great bed of clay over eight feet thick, "which marked, if it did not cause, a break in the continuity of history; above was a Sumerian civilisation developing on its own lines; below it there was a mixed culture partly Sumerian and partly of a race which appeared to have been in the river valley before the Sumerians arrived." "Inundations," says Mr. Woolley, "are of normal occurrence in Lower Mesopotamia, but no ordinary rising of the rivers could leave behind it anything approaching the bulk of this clay bank: eight feet of sediment imply a very great depth of water, and the flood which deposited it must have been of a magnitude unparalleled in local history. That it was so is further proved by the fact that the clay bank marks a definite break in the continuity of the local culture; a whole civilisation which existed before it is lacking above it, and seems to have been submerged by the waters."

Moreover, "the story of the Flood in the Gilgamesh series of tablets is, as before pointed out, entirely parallel with the Bible account of a similar catastrophe. Every leading incident is the same—the purpose to destroy, the building of an ark or vessel in which some may escape the coming watery doom, the preservation of life within, the resting of the ship on a mountain, the sending forth of birds, the good omen of the non-return of a bird, the removal from the ark-ship, and the offering-up of sacrifice. The parallels are more noticeable than the differences," but, as Mr. Woolley remarks, "the discovery that there was a real deluge to which the Sumerian and the Hebrew stories of the Flood alike go back does not, of course, prove any single detail of either of those stories."

Other ancient records and legends have received confirmation from archaeological research, but not all as fully and convincingly as the Biblical accounts of the Flood and the hardening of Pharaoh's heart. No story in antiquity is more striking than the legend of the Minotaur; and it would have been romantic

indeed had the spades of Sir Arthur Evans's workmen disclosed, among the ruins of the palace at Knossos, the ground-plan of the famous Labyrinth. They brought to light so much that was marvellous: the remains of a building in comparison with which "the palaces of Egyptian Pharaohs were but elaborate hovels of painted mud"; a drainage system described by an Italian archaeologist as "absolutely English" (I suppose this was said in praise); wall-pictures of the ladies of the Cretan Court, whose puffed sleeves, wide-flounced skirts, embroidered, high-heeled shoes, elaborately frizzed hair, and large hats give them such a modern appearance that a French scholar, when he saw them, exclaimed, "Mais ce sont des Parisiennes!"

But the famous Labyrinth seems to resolve itself into two small rooms, on the pillars of which is marked the sign of a double axe. *Labrus* is Greek for axe; here presumably we have the

Labyrinth, which was not a maze at all. But the bull seems to have played a part in Cretan religious observance, for it is illustrated in fresco on the palace walls. In one picture there are two girls and a boy: "The boy is shown in the act of turning a somersault over the back of the bull, one of the girls being there to catch or steady him as he alights. The other girl has hold of the horns of the bull. What was to happen to her the artist leaves us to guess. Did she escape? Was she

[Continued on page 704.]



ANOTHER STRIKING DISCOVERY AT UR: A FINE TERRACOTTA BUST OF A SEATED GOD BROUGHT TO LIGHT RECENTLY IN A RESIDENTIAL QUARTER OF THE CITY WHICH DATES TO BETWEEN 2000 AND 1900 B.C., THE TRADITIONAL PERIOD OF ABRAHAM.

"During February," writes Mr. C. Leonard Woolley in the *Times*, "of the excavations at Ur, 'the main work of the Joint Expedition of the British Museum and of the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania has been the continued excavation of a residential quarter of the city dating to between 2000 and 1900 B.C.; that is, to the traditional period of Abraham.'"

Photographs Reproduced by Courtesy of Mr. C. Leonard Woolley, Director of the Joint Expedition of the British Museum and the University of Pennsylvania Museum to Mesopotamia.

missionaries and said: 'There you see the confirmation of the Red Sea episode.' And when (examining the body which ancient tomb-robbers had hacked with an axe) I found calcined patches on the aorta, M. Maspero at once added: 'and his heart was really hardened.' Menephthah, Mr. Boulton continues, "suffered from a disease of the heart called atheroma, which made the heart rigid and inelastic. This disease often affects the brain and gives rise to mental changes. There results a narrowness and rigidity of outlook, loss of enthusiasm or a dread of new adventure and restriction in all enterprise. It will be appreciated that this is exactly the impression left upon the mind by a reading of the Biblical narrative."

Recent excavations in Ur of the Chaldees have confirmed, or at any rate offered a parallel to, the



THE BUST OF A SEATED GOD: A SIDE VIEW.

\* "The Romance of Archaeology." By W. H. Boulton. (Sampson Low; 6s.); and "The Romance of the British Museum." By W. H. Boulton. (Sampson Low; 12s. 6d.)



## THE BLOODLESS REVOLUTION IN SPAIN: INCIDENTS AND PERSONALITIES.



POPULAR ENTHUSIASM FOR THE REVOLUTION IN MADRID: A HUGE CROWD IN THE NORTH STATION ASSEMBLED TO WELCOME REPUBLICAN LEADERS RETURNING FROM EXILE.



A FAMOUS AIRMAN AND REVOLUTIONARY LEADER BACK FROM EXILE: COMMANDANT FRANCO (SEEN IN THE CENTRE) RAISING HIS GLASS TO THE SPANISH REPUBLIC.



THE NEW SPANISH REPUBLICAN CABINET: (LEFT TO RIGHT) SEÑOR ALBORNOZ (MINISTER FOR PUBLIC WORKS); SEÑOR LARGO CABALLERO (LABOUR); DON MIGUEL MAURA (INTERIOR); DON ALEJANDRO LERROUX (FOREIGN AFFAIRS); SEÑOR ALCALA ZAMORA (PRIME MINISTER); DON FERNANDO DE LOS RIOS (JUSTICE); SEÑOR CASARES QUIROGA (MARINE); AND SENOR AZANA (WAR).



THE SPANISH AMBASSADOR TO GREAT BRITAIN AFTER HIS RESIGNATION: THE MARQUIS DE MERRY DEL VAL LEAVING THE EMBASSY IN LONDON.



EX-PREMIER, AND LATE WAR MINISTER: GENERAL BERENGUER, WHO SURRENDERED AFTER AN ORDER FOR HIS ARREST.



THE LIBERAL LEADER WHO NEGOTIATED BETWEEN THE KING AND SEÑOR ZAMORA: COUNT ROMANONES (RIGHT), WITH HIS COLLEAGUE, THE MARQUIS DE ALHUCEMAS.

The Spanish Republic (as noted in our last issue) was established on April 14, and these further photographs have since come to hand illustrating incidents and personalities during the change of Government. The Republican Cabinet includes, besides the Ministers shown in the above group, Señor Indalecio Prieto, Don Marcelono Domingo, and Señor Martínez Barrios, as Ministers, respectively, of Finance, Education, and Economy. "All the Ministers," writes the Madrid correspondent of the "Times," "are the same men who signed the famous manifesto to the nation last December. Señor Lerroux, the new Foreign Minister, has reappeared out of hiding like a jack-in-the-box. The Paris exiles are on their way

back." Describing the final negotiations before King Alfonso's departure, the same writer says: "Count Romanones had an important interview with Señor Alcala Zamora. . . . His quick brain seems to have realised more rapidly than that of any of his colleagues that the game was up." After the Republic was established an order was made for the arrest of General Berenguer, who succeeded the late General Primo de Rivera as Premier, and in the late Cabinet was Minister of War. On the 18th it was reported that he had given himself up to the Republican authorities, but had been freed on parole. The Marquis de Merry del Val, Spanish Ambassador in London since 1913, is succeeded by Señor Don Ramon Pérez de Ayala.



# THE ROAD TO EXILE: ROYAL SPAIN IN FRANCE.

## KING ALFONSO XIII., QUEEN VICTORIA EUGENIE, AND MEMBERS OF THEIR FAMILY AFTER LEAVING MADRID.



AT THE FRONTIER: QUEEN VICTORIA EUGENIE AT HENDAYE—WITH ONE OF HER DAUGHTERS, THE INFANTE GONZALO, AND (RIGHT) THE INFANTE JAIME, WHO BEARS A REMARKABLE RESEMBLANCE TO HIS FATHER, KING ALFONSO.



QUEEN VICTORIA EUGENIE AT THE GARE D'ORSAY, PARIS: HER MAJESTY WITH M. CHIAPPE, THE FRENCH PREFECT OF POLICE, AT HER RIGHT-HAND, AND SEÑOR QUINONES DE LEON, SPANISH AMBASSADOR IN FRANCE (SINCE RESIGNED), ON HER LEFT.



LEAVING THE TAXI-CAB HE CALLED ON HIS DISEMBARKATION FROM THE CRUISER "PRINCIPE ALFONSO": KING ALFONSO XIII. ON HIS ARRIVAL AT HIS HOTEL IN MARSEILLES, WHICH HE LEFT ON THE SAME DAY, ENTRAINING FOR PARIS.

As all the world knows, King Alfonso XIII. left Madrid on the evening of April 14, and went by car to Cartagena, whence he sailed to Marseilles, which he reached at 6 a.m. on April 16, to await the train due to arrive at the Gare de Lyon, Paris, at 11.10 p.m. on the same day. At the Paris station a great crowd awaited him, a crowd consisting of Spanish royalists, the merely curious, and, according to French authorities, many young Frenchmen organised by the Action Française. Queen Victoria Eugenie, accompanied by five of her six children, was already in the French capital, having arrived there by the Sud Express which reached the



AWAITING THE ARRIVAL OF THE EXILED KING AT THE GARE DE LYON, PARIS: A SECTION OF THE GREAT CROWD, WHICH INCLUDED ROYALIST SPANIARDS, FRENCH ROYALISTS, AND THE MERELY CURIOUS.



CHEERFUL IN EXILE: KING ALFONSO XIII. IN MARSEILLES ON APRIL 16, AFTER HE HAD ARRIVED THERE IN THE CRUISER "PRINCIPE ALFONSO" IN ORDER TO ENTRAIN FOR PARIS.

Gare d'Orsay at 9.15 a.m. on the 16th. She was accorded the honours usually given to a Sovereign travelling incognito; and, apart from the official side of the proceedings, there was a considerable demonstration in the station and on the Quai d'Orsay. Indeed, it was with some difficulty that the police forced a passage-way for the royal cars as they sped towards the Hotel Meurice, where twenty-eight rooms on the first floor had been specially reserved. Late at night on the 17th, in answer to a clamorous crowd, King Alfonso appeared on the hotel balcony and bowed. Later, Queen Victoria Eugenie also acknowledged the ovation.



## THE ROAD TO EXILE: THE WAYSIDE FAREWELLS OF THE QUEEN OF SPAIN.



QUEEN VICTORIA EUGÉNIE HOLDING OUT HER HAND FOR ROYALISTS TO KISS WHEN SAYING GOODBYE AT A CROSS-ROADS AT ESCORIAL: HER MAJESTY TAKING LEAVE OF THOSE WHO HAD ACCOMPANIED HER FROM MADRID.



THE DAUGHTERS OF KING ALFONSO AND QUEEN VICTORIA EUGÉNIE AT ESCORIAL WHILE ON THEIR WAY TO EXILE WITH THEIR MOTHER: THE INFANTAS BEATRICE AND MARIA CHRISTINA STANDING BY THE CAR IN WHICH THEY LEFT MADRID.

As we note under the photograph which forms the front page of this issue, Queen Victoria Eugénie did not leave Madrid until the morning of April 15. With five of her six children—the Infante Juan reached Gibraltar from Cadiz on April 15—she avoided possible painful "incidents" at Madrid railway station, by motoring to Escorial, and there entraining for the frontier—and exile. At a cross-roads near Escorial there was a very touching incident. A correspondent of the "Morning Post" thus described it: "The Queen went in a car with the two Infantas and the youngest Prince, the Infante Gonzalo. The Infante Don

Jaime went in another car, and the Prince of Asturias also went in his own car. On reaching a cross-roads near Escorial, in response to the Queen's desire, all the cars stopped so that she could say goodbye to all those who accompanied them in the cars following behind. . . . On pulling out of the station some aristocrats shouted 'Long Live the Queen,' while others just stood, too impressed with emotion to say anything, as the train moved out. During the last moments of the historic parting, despite the emotion clearly reflected on all faces, the Queen calmly recommended everybody to have courage."



## RIBALDRY AND VANDALISM DURING THE SPANISH REVOLUTION.



AFTER THE REMOVAL OF A STATUE OF QUEEN ISABELLA II.: THE PEDESTAL SURMOUNTED BY PORTRAITS OF EXECUTED REBEL OFFICERS.

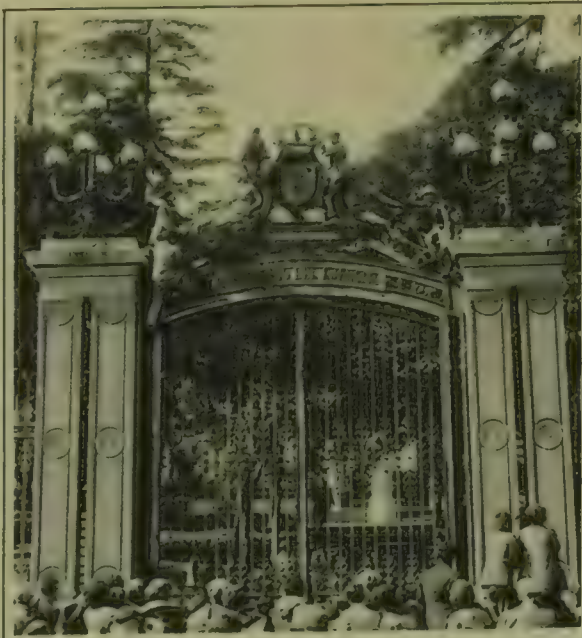


ONE OF THE ROYAL STATUES, MANY OF WHICH WERE SMASHED, WHILE SOME BORE NOTICES ASKING THE PEOPLE TO RESPECT ART.

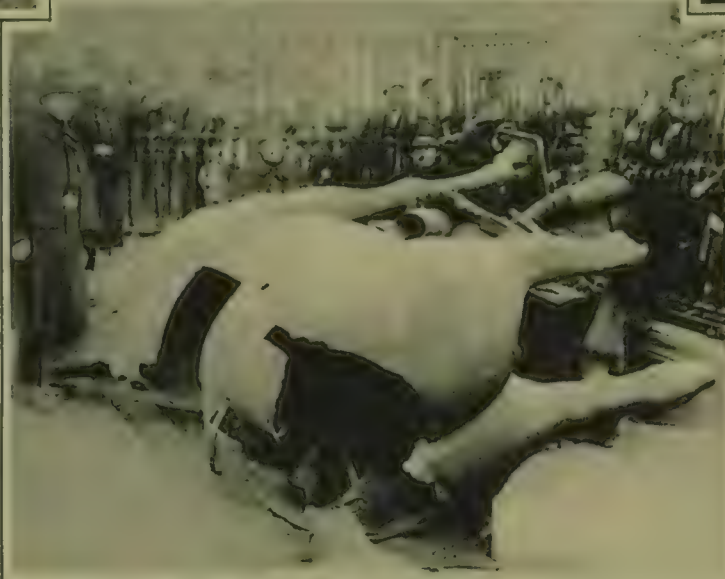


FIREMEN ON THE ROOF OF THE PALACE, DRAPING THE ROYAL ARMS WITH REPUBLICAN COLOURS: PART OF THE FAÇADE, WITH THE FIRE ESCAPE.

April 15, "baffle description. The whole populace seems to be on foot. . . . Effigies of the King are frequent. I encountered one procession with a man walking made up to resemble the King, with a crown on his head and a rope round his neck, dragged along by Communists in red." Another account stated that in front of the Palace, on which the Republican flag was flying, the mob went wild. On the balconies were notices inscribed "To Let," while others said: "Respect this building: it is yours." Some of the royal statues in



FIVE YOUNG REPUBLICANS CLIMB THE GATES OF THE MINISTRY OF WAR TO DEMOLISH THE ROYAL CROWN AT THE TOP: AN ACT OF MOB VANDALISM IN MADRID.



AFTER THE DEMOLITION OF THE EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF KING PHILIP III.: THE SHATTERED REMAINS OF THE HORSE AND RIDER (RIGHT) LYING AT THE FOOT OF THE PEDESTAL (SEE ADJOINING PHOTOGRAPH TO RIGHT).

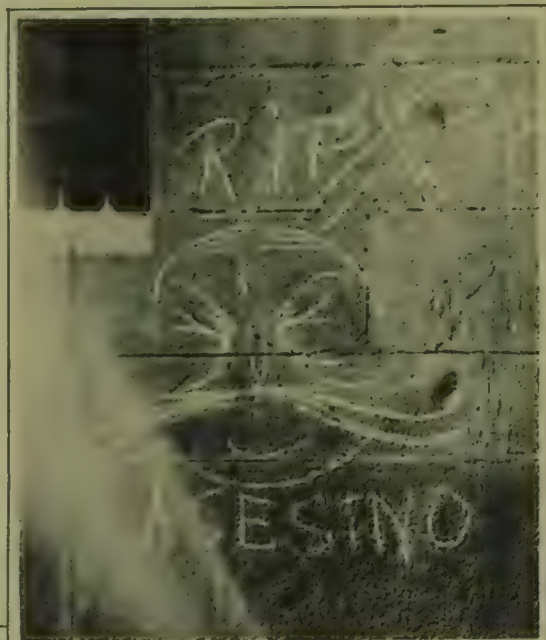


THE FORMER DICTATOR "HANGED" IN EFFIGY: A BRONZE BUST OF THE LATE GENERAL PRIMERO DE RIVERA WITH A ROPE ROUND THE NECK, AT THE NORTH STATION, MADRID.

The proclamation of the Spanish Republic was followed by much ribaldry and senseless vandalism. "Scenes in the streets," wrote Mr. E. Ashmead-Bartlett from Madrid on

April 15, "baffle description. The whole populace seems to be on foot. . . . Effigies of the King are frequent. I encountered one procession with a man walking made up to resemble the King, with a crown on his head and a rope round his neck, dragged along by Communists in red." Another account stated that in front of the Palace, on which the Republican flag was flying, the mob went wild. On the balconies were notices inscribed "To Let," while others said: "Respect this building: it is yours." Some of the royal statues in

## DEMOLITION OF ROYAL STATUES: MOB VIOLENCE AGAINST SPANISH ART.



REPUBLICAN ANTIPATHY TO THE EX-PREMIER: A WALL CARICATURE OF GENERAL BERENGUER INSCRIBED "R.I.P." AND "ASESINO" (ASSASSIN).



THE EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF KING PHILIP III. FALLEN BESIDE ITS PEDESTAL, ON WHICH STANDS A YOUTH WAVING A REPUBLICAN FLAG.



A NOTICE INSCRIBED "PLAZA DE GALAN" (WITH PORTRAITS OF EXECUTED OFFICERS) ON A SQUARE FORMERLY CALLED AFTER QUEEN ISABELLA II.

Madrid likewise bore appeals to the people to respect works of art, but these appear to have had little effect. The mob was eager to destroy all symbols of royalty. A statue of King Alfonso's grandmother, Queen Isabella II., was pulled down and dragged through the streets to the Puerta del Sol, where it was thrown on a bonfire, and the rabble danced round it. On its pedestal were placed photographs of Captains Galan and Hernandez, who were shot after the Jaca rebellion last December. The square that had borne Queen Isabella's name was renamed "Plaza de Galan" by affixing a placard accompanied by similar photographs. A party of youths demolished the crown over the entrance gates at the Ministry of War,



# THE CENTRE FROM WHICH ZAMORA ANNOUNCED THE SPANISH REPUBLIC.



THE SPANISH REVOLUTION: THE NEWS-CRAVING CROWD GATHERED BEFORE THE BALCONIED MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR IN THE PUERTA DEL SOL, THE HISTORIC PLAZA IN MADRID.

Needless to say, that world-famous plaza, the Puerta del Sol, continually the outstanding political arena in Spain from the Comunero movement in the days of Charles V., was a centre of action and excitement not only during the fateful Municipal Election, but at the time of the proclamation of the Spanish Republic and afterwards. It was from the balcony of its biggest building, the Ministerio de la Gobernación (or, Ministry of the Interior), the equivalent of our Home Office, that Señor Alcalá Zamora, now the President of the Republican Provisional

Government of Spain, announced that King Alfonso had left Madrid; and from this building also he broadcast at 8.50 p.m. on April 14, to inform the nation that the Republic was triumphant, and "in peaceful possession of office." It is of interest to add, perhaps, that the Puerta del Sol, which is the largest plaza in Madrid and the most animated spot in the capital, takes its name from an ancient gateway which, like those others of the same name which grace Segovia and Toledo, commanded a view of the rising sun.



## THE CATALAN PHASE OF THE SPANISH REVOLUTION: EVENTS AND REPUBLICAN PERSONALITIES AT BARCELONA.



THE LEADER  
OF THE  
CATALAN  
SEPARATISTS  
WHO  
PROCLAIMED  
A REPUBLIC  
AT  
BARCELONA:  
COLONEL  
MACIA  
SPEAKING  
FROM A  
BALCONY  
OF THE  
TOWN HALL.



THE VIEW FROM THE BALCONY OF THE TOWN HALL AT BARCELONA OVER AN IMMENSE CROWD ACCLAIMING THE REPUBLIC: COLONEL MACIA (NEXT TO LEFT TO THE FLAG-POLE) AMONG RELEASED OFFICERS FROM MAJORCA.



THE REPUBLICAN LEADER AT BARCELONA WITH RELEASED PRISONERS JUST ARRIVED: COLONEL MACIA (SEATED, CENTRE) AMONG 26 SPANISH OFFICERS WHO HAD BEEN SENT TO THE PRISON SETTLEMENT IN MAJORCA FOR THEIR SHARE IN THE JACA REBELLION.

STREET  
SCENES IN  
BARCELONA:  
YOUNG GIRLS  
IN A  
PROCESSION  
WEARING  
THE  
REPUBLICAN  
"BÉRET"  
AND  
CARRYING  
REPUBLICAN  
FLAGS.



SHOWING A SENTRY IN A CAP AND CIVILIAN DRESS WITH RIFLE AND FIXED BAYONET: A SCENE OUTSIDE THE TOWN HALL, BARCELONA, DURING THE PROCLAMATION OF A REPUBLIC.



COLONEL FRANCISCO MACIA (CENTRE) SIGNING THE PROCLAMATION OF A CATALAN REPUBLIC AT BARCELONA: THE BEGINNING OF AN INDEPENDENT GOVERNMENT, WHICH IT WAS AFTERWARDS ARRANGED SHOULD BECOME PART OF THE GENERAL REPUBLIC OF SPAIN.

The establishment of Republican Government at Barcelona, capital of Catalonia, concurrently with similar events at Madrid, proceeded at first on independent lines. On April 14, a Catalan Republic was proclaimed there, with Colonel Francisco Macia as President. Later he said: "We do not wish to separate ourselves from Spain, but to form part of the Spanish State of our own free will and not by force." On April 17 it was stated that Colonel Macia had reached an agreement with Madrid, that the title "Republic of Catalonia" would be dropped, and the country would be known as the State of Catalonia in the Republic of Spain. The word "State" was afterwards changed to

"Generalidad." Madrid accepted the right of Catalonia to the widest possible measure of autonomy short of separation. An official note stated that the Federal Government so far approved the acts of Colonel Macia's Government, and that a self-governing constitution should be drawn up, by all Catalan municipalities, which the Federal Government would submit to the Cortes. On April 17 there arrived at Barcelona 26 officers released from prison in Majorca, whither they were sent for their part in the Jaca revolt. One was Captain Sediles, condemned to death and reprieved. They received a tumultuous welcome, and Colonel Macia delivered a eulogy of the Jaca mutineers.



## KING ALFONSO IN ENGLAND—AS AN EXILE: THE LANDING.



KING ALFONSO—TRAVELLING AS THE DUKE OF TOLEDO—GREETED AT DOVER BY THE MARQUIS DE MERRY DEL VAL AS HE DISEMBARKED FROM THE "CANTERBURY": HIS MAJESTY COMING ASHORE TO SPEND "A FEW DAYS ONLY" IN THIS COUNTRY.

King Alfonso, travelling as the Duke of Toledo, and accompanied by the Duke of Miranda, left his hotel in Paris on the morning of Tuesday, April 21, and journeyed to Calais by car—in a few minutes over four hours. There he caught the "Canterbury," the afternoon boat to Dover, in order that he might come to London on the "Golden Arrow" train, due at Victoria Station at 6.35 in the evening. At Dover Harbour Station he was the first passenger to disembark, and he was met by the Marquis de Merry del Val, who, until the proclamation of the Republic last week, was Spanish Ambassador to the Court of St. James's.

Before his Majesty started it was stated that his visit to this country would be "for a few days only," and that it had no political significance, being concerned solely with his Majesty's desire that his third son, the Infante Juan, a cadet in the Spanish Navy, should continue his career as a sailor by becoming a cadet in the Royal Navy. It will be recalled that the young Prince was taken to Gibraltar by a Spanish destroyer after the Revolution. He had been stationed near Cadiz. He is likely to join his father in London this week. At Victoria Station, a dense crowd greeted King Alfonso sympathetically.



# THE SPANISH REVOLUTION: THE DESERTED PALACE—AND APPOINTMENTS.



"THE REAL VOID BECOMES APPARENT IN THE PRIVATE ROOMS, WHERE THE LARGE BUT VERY UNITED FAMILY HAD THEIR HOME": IN THE MIRROR SALON OF THE ROYAL PALACE, MADRID.



IN THE ROYAL PALACE, MADRID, ALL OF WHOSE ROOMS WERE SEALED AFTER THE ROYAL FAMILY HAD LEFT BY A NOTARY ACTING FOR THE REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT: IN THE TAPESTRY SALON.



APPOINTED DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS UNDER THE REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT: SEÑORITA VICTORIA KENT, WHOSE GREAT-GRANDFATHER WAS BRITISH.



CROSSED BY THE ROYAL MOTOR-CARS IN WHICH QUEEN VICTORIA EUGENIE AND HER FAMILY DROVE TO ESCORIAL: THE GARDENS OF THE ROYAL PALACE AT MADRID (GENERALLY CALLED THE CAMPO DEL MORO), ON TO WHICH OPENS A "SECRET" DOOR TO THE PALACE WHICH WAS USED BY THE EXILES.



APPOINTED AMBASSADOR TO THE COURT OF ST. JAMES'S IN SUCCESSION TO THE MARQUIS MERRY DEL VAL: SEÑOR RAMON PEREZ DE AYALA, THE NOVELIST.



ON PARADE FOR THE LAST TIME BEFORE THEY WERE DISBANDED BY THE REPUBLICANS: THE HALBERDIERS AT THE ROYAL PALACE, MADRID, WHOSE GUARDROOM KING ALFONSO VISITED BEFORE LEAVING THE CAPITAL FOR CARTAGENA AND FRANCE.



A DOOR OF THE ROYAL PALACE UNGUARDED BY SENTRIES AND BEARING PHOTOGRAPHS OF OFFICERS WHO WERE EXECUTED AFTER THE JACA REVOLT: PORTRAITS OF CAPTAINS GALAN AND HERNANDEZ PASTED-UP BY REPUBLICANS.

Concerning those photographs which illustrate the Royal Palace in Madrid, we cannot do better than quote a few lines from an article by a correspondent of the "Times": "The State apartments have the vacant but expectant appearance all Royal palaces have that one visits as a sightseer, and not as a participant in the ceremonies for which they were designed and furnished. . . . Where the real void becomes apparent is in the private rooms, where the large but very united family had their home. They occupy a surprisingly small part of the immense building." The same writer notes, under the date April 19: "Under an agreement between the new Government and the Count de Aybar, the Royal Intendant, the personal belongings of the Royal Family are being packed and

removed. A notary is in the Palace with instructions to seal all the rooms until an inventory can be made." With regard to the photograph showing the Campo del Moro (officially the Jardines del Palacio), it should be said that these gardens lie on the west side of the palace. Opening on to them is that so-called secret door by which Queen Victoria Eugenie and her family left in order to drive to Escorial; and the cars crossed the gardens to reach the highway.—It should be added with regard to Señorita Victoria Kent that that lady owes her surname to the fact that her grandfather was a British officer who married a Spanish lady of Bilbao. She has the distinction of being the first woman lawyer allowed to practise in the Madrid Courts and to plead in criminal cases.



## FLOOD-LIGHTING TO HERALD A PAGEANT: A ROCHESTER REVELATION.



NORMAN MILITARY ARCHITECTURE "DISPLAYED" IN NEO-GEORGIAN FASHION: ROCHESTER CASTLE AS AT PRESENT ILLUMINATED—  
THE SPIRE OF THE CATHEDRAL ON THE LEFT.

The illumination of modern buildings in great cities by means of flood-lighting is becoming more and more popular. In London, for example, the new headquarters of the Underground Railway is thus "displayed" every night. Ancient architecture of historic interest and of beauty reveals an entirely new range of spectacular possibilities: the fairy grace of Gothic lines and tracery as seen at night by flood-light has been exemplified by several English cathedrals; and we reproduced, in February last, a magnificent photograph of Selby Abbey, in Yorkshire, thrown into relief by this method of large-scale illumination. Another interesting case was the experimental flood-lighting of the Clock Tower at the Houses of Parliament, undertaken earlier in this month. Here we give a photograph of the Norman Keep of Rochester Castle illuminated by flood-lights:

standing as it does on a small mound beside the Medway, it shimmers above its surroundings like a fortress in faëry! Seen across the river, as in our illustration, the effect of mystery is heightened by the broken reflections from the surface of the water. Travellers from London approaching the city by road or rail glimpse the illuminated ruin in all its grandeur. The purpose of this lighting is to herald the forthcoming Rochester Pageant, and to draw attention to the city and to the majesty of its old Castle Keep and other fine buildings. It will be continued every night until the pageant, which, it has been arranged, will occupy the whole of the week beginning on Monday, June 22. The pageant will be staged before the Castle Keep, where a covered auditorium will seat 3000 spectators. Over 5000 performers will take part.



## HAPPENINGS AT HOME AND ABROAD: PERSONALITIES AND OCCASIONS.



MR. S. P. VIVIAN, C.B.

H.M. Registrar-General of births, deaths, and marriages in England, since 1921. Organiser of the 1931 Census of England and Wales, to be taken on April 26. (See illustrations and description on pages 678 and 679 in this number.)



MR. GEORGE HICKS, M.P.

New Labour Member for East Woolwich, returned in the recent by-election caused by the elevation of Mr. Harry Snell to the Peerage. Former President of the Trades Union Congress. Began life as a bricklayer.



THE FIRST PAPAL COINAGE SINCE 1870: EXAMPLES OF THE NEW COINS ISSUED BY THE VATICAN STATE. (ACTUAL SIZE.)

The first specimens of the new Papal coins were presented to the Pope, by the Governor of the Vatican City and the engraver, Professor Mistruzzi, on April 6. It was reported that 10,000 complete sets would be sold at a "sentimental price" of about 100 lire (roughly, a guinea) above the face value of each set. This sale to collectors was expected to bring to the Papal treasury over £10,000. The last issue of Papal coins was that by Pius IX. in 1870.



THE VISIT OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF PIEDMONT TO TRIPOLI: THE ROYAL COUPLE CROSSING THE LANDING-STAGE ON ARRIVAL.

The Prince and Princess of Piedmont (son and daughter-in-law of the King of Italy) embarked at Naples, on April 13, in the passenger-steamer "Citta di Palermo," for their cruise to Tripoli. The steamer was escorted by a flotilla of five Italian destroyers under the command of Admiral Cantu. Before they left Naples the Prince and Princess had attended the International Horse Show there.



PART OF THE "PUNITIVE FORCE" BEHIND THE PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT'S ULTIMATUM TO THE REBELS IN MADEIRA: PORTUGUESE TROOPS EMBARKED IN A TRANSPORT.

Shortly after the outbreak of the revolt in Madeira it was stated (as mentioned in our last issue) that Portuguese war-ships had been despatched from Lisbon with a punitive force. Up to the time of writing, no attack has been made, but it was stated that the blockade of Funchal, and stoppage of shipping, was having a strong effect. On April 19 the commander of the punitive force sent the rebels an ultimatum demanding surrender, failing which they would be attacked by air, land and sea.



AN AIRSHIP OVER THE HOLY CITY: THE "GRAF ZEPPELIN" SEEN FLYING ABOVE THE TOWER OF DAVID AT JERUSALEM.

The arrival of the German airship, "Graf Zeppelin," at Jerusalem on April 11, in the course of her journey back from Cairo to Friedrichshafen, coincided with the celebration in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre of the Ceremony of the Holy Fire, an occasion which always attracts a large congregation. On this occasion most of the congregation left the church to gaze up at the airship; while synagogue worshippers also left their services to see the Zeppelin.



AN INTERESTING RESTORATION IN ST. ALBAN'S ABBEY: THE PAINTED ROOF OF THE PRESBYTERY, WITH THE LAMB AND EAGLE, SYMBOLS OF AN ABBOT'S PATRON SAINT.

The restoration of the painted roof of the presbytery in the Abbey at St. Albans has lately been completed. The cleaning of the roof-paintings was carried out by Professor E. W. Tristram, whose work in restoring and copying mediaeval church wall-paintings we have often illustrated. Abbot Wheathampstead's decorations, of about the year 1500, are now revealed in their original brilliance, with the symbols of his patron saint, the eagle and the Agnus Dei.



# Colour-Photographs from Tibet: Holy Pantomime and Dance.

COLOUR-PHOTOGRAPHS BY DR. JOSEPH F. ROCK. REPRODUCED BY COURTESY OF THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY, OF WASHINGTON, U.S.A.



THE TRUMPET CALL TO THE PANTOMIME: MONKS ON THE ROOF OF A CHONI TEMPLE SUMMONING LAMAS TO PREPARE FOR THEIR ANNUAL RELIGIOUS POSTURING IN THE ANCIENT CHAM-NGYON-WA DANCE.

OUR readers will recall a number of occasions on which we have reproduced in our pages examples of the unique colour-photographs which Dr. Rock (leader of the American National Geographic Society's Yunnan Expedition) was able to obtain in a Tibetan monastery in the obscure principality of Choni (since turned into a Commissar's jurisdiction by Chinese Bolsheviks). Those photographs illustrated festal costumes worn by the religious dancers or maskers, and certain of the extraordinary coloured images made of Yak butter—both features of the annual festival which takes place on the sixth day of the sixth month in Choni. Of the Black Hat Dance (also called Cham-s'homa, the New Dance) depicted on this page, Dr. Rock writes that it originated 200 years later than the ancient pantomime, Cham-nyon-wa. The performers wear beautiful costumes and ornate headgear, but no masks. The dance is celebrated the day before and the day after the Festival of Tsongkapa (twenty-fifth day of the tenth month), to the accompaniment of two 12-ft trumpets and numerous cymbals, flutes, and small trumpets. The chief performer in the Black Hat dance wears a gorgeous silk-embroidered garment. On his head is a circular hat, with a broad rim of bear fur, crowned with a gilded, perforated superstructure which supports a human skull. The ancient Cham-nyon-wa (or, Old Dance) of Choni takes place annually on the sixth day of the sixth moon, to the accompaniment of the usual orchestra of enormous trumpets, drums, and gongs. It is performed in the monastery courtyard before a huge audience of Tibetans and people of Choni, including the Prince, whose hospitable attitude alone made it possible for Professor Rock to obtain these photographs of the religious life of Choni. The dance "presents" demons, gods, and, particularly, the god of the dead—Yama; and even includes a "comic" interlude.

THE SACRED "NEW DANCE" WHICH IS A MIME OF THE PIOUS ASSASSINATION OF A PERSECUTOR OF BUDDHISM: THE BLACK HAT LEADER GORGEOUSLY ROBED AND WITH SKULL-DECKED HEAD-DRESS IN THE "CHAM-S'HOMA" IN CHONI.







ANY SEASON ICE-SKATING—THE FASHIONABLE INDOORS "WINTER-SPORT": THE CHILDREN'S HOUR AT THE PARK LANE ICE CLUB, GROSVENOR HOUSE.

Indoor ice-skating was once a recreation available to only a very few. A rink existed in London before the war—the famous Prince's—but this was destined to close before very long, and for a while there was no such ice-skating to be had. Of late years, however, there has been a most notable revival of this form of indoor exercise, which can, of course, be practised at any season of the year—a revival stimulated, no doubt, by the ever-increasing popularity of winter

sport in the open air; and numerous ice-rinks have come into being, at various centres in this country. The particular one here shown is that of the fashionable Park Lane Ice Club, at Grosvenor House, London's great hotel in Park Lane, where part of an afternoon session is devoted, once a week, to a children's gymkhana, which always proves a popular event. Our illustration shows the rink before the beginning of the actual competitions.

FROM THE PICTURE BY C. E. TURNER.





*The Epitome of seven seater Luxury*

# HUMBER 'PULLMAN'

## OVERSEAS REPRESENTATIVES:

*Australia & New Zealand*—Mr. C. E. Blayney, Rootes Ltd., Herald Buildings, Pitt Street, Sydney.

*India & Ceylon*—Mr. H. H. Lilley, P.O. Box 803, Bombay.

*South Africa*—Mr. John Good, Rootes Ltd., 40/40a North British Buildings, C/r Commissioner and Simmonds Streets, Johannesburg.

*Burma, Malaya & Far East*—Mr. A. F. Sanderson, P.O. Box 525, Singapore.

*Europe*—Mr. R. Escudier, Devonshire House, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

*South America*—Mr. R. W. H. Cook, Florida 229, Office 1023-25, Buenos Aires.

## HUMBER LIMITED, COVENTRY

London Service Depot:

Canterbury Road, Kilburn, N.W.6

London Showrooms and Export Dept.:

Rootes Ltd., Devonshire House, Piccadilly, W.1



# THE NEW "MASSACRE" OF CAWNPORE: A THREE-DAYS' COMMUNAL RIOT.



A STORM-CENTRE OF THE HINDU-MOSLEM RIOTS IN CAWNPORE, WHERE SEVERAL HUNDRED PEOPLE ARE BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN KILLED: THE RAM NARAIN BAZAAR, WITH ITS WRECKED SHOPS.



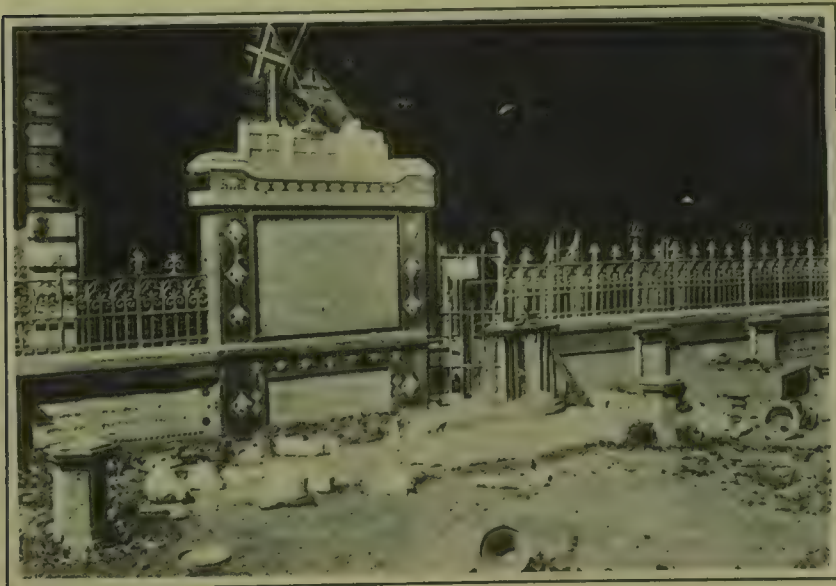
A SCENE SUGGESTIVE OF AN EARTHQUAKE: WRECKED BUILDINGS IN GWALTOLI STREET, CAWNPORE, AFTER THE RIOTS IN WHICH OVER TWO HUNDRED HOUSES ARE SAID TO HAVE BEEN BURNT.



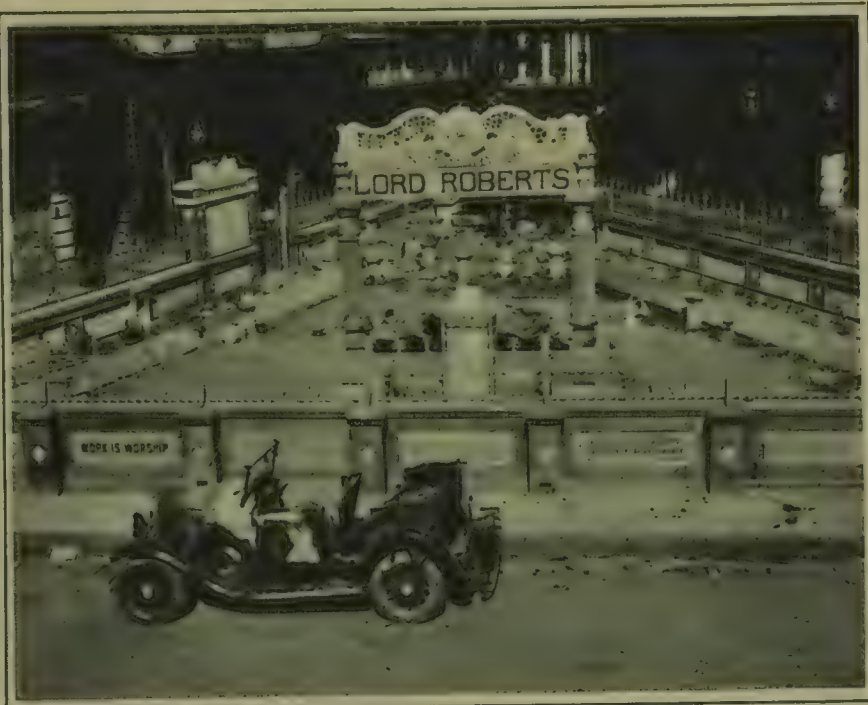
MEMBERS OF A FORCE DESCRIBED AS INADEQUATE IN STRENGTH TO THE SIZE OF THE CITY: A POLICE GUARD OUTSIDE A CLOTH BAZAAR BURNT OUT DURING THE RIOTS AT CAWNPORE.



TYPICAL RESULTS OF INCENDIARISM DURING THE CAWNPORE RIOTS: A HOUSE SAID TO HAVE BEEN BURNT BY HINDUS WHILE ATTACKING THE MOSLEM MOSQUE SEEN IN THE BACKGROUND.



DETAILS OF DAMAGE IN THE "PARK" SHOWN IN THE ADJOINING PHOTOGRAPH: (ON LEFT) A TABLET INSCRIBED "IN MEMORY OF RAI CHHEDILAL BAHADUR AND HIS PATRON AND FRIEND, LORD ROBERTS, ERECTED BY LALA SURAJ NARAIN."



MUCH DAMAGED DURING THE RIOTING: THE ROBERTS-CHHEDILAL PARK AT CAWNPORE (RECENTLY COMPLETED AT GREAT EXPENSE), WHERE ALL THE LITTLE MONUMENTS AND DECORATIVE FLOWER-VASES WERE BROKEN BY THE MOB.

Cawnpore is a sinister name in Indian history, and to the tragedy of the Mutiny has lately been added the terrible Hindu-Moslem riot that broke out on March 24 and continued for three days. It was reported on March 27 that the latest official list of casualties gave 124 killed, 89 being Moslems and 35 Hindus, but that these figures did not include many fresh cases of murder. It was reported at the same time that over 200 houses had been burnt down, and that about 10,000 people had left the city for the countryside. The trouble began with an attempt by Hindu rowdies to force Moslem merchants into joining a *hartal* as a protest against the Lahore executions. A message from New Delhi on April 10

stated that, according to figures given in the Assembly, about 140 persons were killed, but it was generally admitted that double this number of people must have perished, while unofficial accounts gave an even higher death-roll. A Commission of Inquiry was instituted by the Governor of the United Provinces. The District Magistrate at Cawnpore was reported to have said in evidence: "The rioting was of the burn-and-run or stab-and-run type. The main reason why a sufficient check could not be put on the rioting before March 26 was the inadequacy of the regular police force to the size of the city." The police were assisted by detachments of troops.





## THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.



### THE TIDE OF LIFE.

By W. P. PYCRAFT, F.Z.S., Author of "Camouflage in Nature," "The Courtship of Animals," "Random Gleanings from Nature's Fields," etc.

FOR those who love their gardens and the countryside the new year begins, not on January 1, but with the coming of the crocuses and primroses and the bursting of the leaf-buds of the hawthorn. These all assure us that "the winter is past . . . the time of the singing of birds is come," and we feel that once more it is good to be alive. Some of us have followed this pageantry of the year for

tuft of yellow, or "golden," bristles at the end of the body. These bristles are very remarkable, and play a very singular rôle. But to appreciate this we must first examine the dark furry caterpillar, whose coloration is enlivened by scarlet spots and snowy-white plumes. Eager young collectors seize hold of such conspicuous and attractive looking creatures, and pay dearly for the prize thus

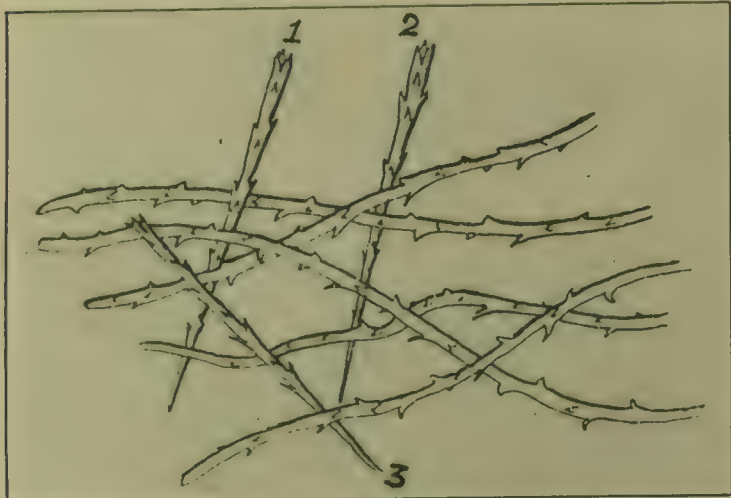
captured. For presently they find themselves suffering from a mysterious attack of "nettle-rash." This is caused when the fingers come in contact with the little dark-velvet pads on the back of the captive. For these pads are "pin-cushions"—that is to say, they are formed of tens of thousands of vicious darts, set points downwards, like arrows in a quiver. And they are set free by the slightest touch. Whether the rash is caused by some poison coating the darts, or whether by the irritation such tiny spikes set up on entering the skin, is unknown. But be this as it may, these caterpillars cannot be handled with impunity.

Now, it is well known that the yellow tuft at the end of the body of the female moth is equally dangerous to handle, while the precisely similar tuft of the male is quite innocuous. These puzzling differences incited one of our foremost entomologists, Mr. H. Eltringham, to endeavour to clear up the mystery. Knowing that the caterpillar, in forming its cocoon, sheds its skin and spines, and that these form the inner lining of the cocoon, he removed chrysalids from their cases. When the moths in due course emerged, he found that the tufts of bristles at the end of the body in both male and female were quite harmless.

He then watched moths emerging normally from the silken cocoon, which, being loosely constructed, was transparent. The males climbed straight out of their investing shrouds, but the females first thrust out the fore-part of the body, then retreated a short distance, and, spreading out the tuft at the end of the body, swept it round the walls of the cocoon, and so gathered up all the poison-spines with which these walls were studded. And the bristles of the tuft, being armed with barbs, formed an entanglement with the spines, hence once more they became weapons of offence. The part they had now to play was

to protect the eggs, for when these are first laid they are very sticky; so the female, as if conscious of this, presses the brush down upon the eggs. As it is pulled off, the poison-spines remain attached to the eggs, and so protect them.

There would seem, at first sight, to be an almost impish humour in preparing this "booby-trap" for the unwary. But the more one considers the facts, the more difficult it becomes to believe that these complicated and orderly and "purposeful" actions are consciously prepared. The emerging female cannot know that the hinder end of her body is provided with a brush, nor can she be credited with knowing that the walls of the cocoon which she has not yet left and can never have inspected are bristling with poison-spines, and that these darts could be swept off and held by the tuft because that tuft was provided with



1. THE WEAPONS WITH WHICH THE GOLD-TAILED MOTH PROTECTS HER EGGS: "POISONED DARTS" (1, 2, 3) ENTANGLED IN THE HAIRS OF THE FEMALE'S TAIL-TUFT, WHENCE THEY ARE TRANSFERRED TO THE NEWLY-LAID EGGS.

The wavy, barbed hairs of the tail-tuft have caught up these poison-darts derived from the cast skin of the caterpillar, which is shed within the cocoon. As the chrysalis wriggles out to await its transformation into the winged adult, the males climb straight out; the females first thrust out the fore-part of the body, and then, retreating a short distance, spread out the tail-tuft, sweep it round the walls of the cocoon, and gather up the poison-spines.

half a century or more: yet it would seem that only a very few see anything more than—just pageantry. What more is there to see? I may be asked. A little reflection will show that here we are witnessing that mysterious ebb and flow of the tide of life: not merely as onlookers, but as participants. We derive no real profit from the delicious music of the skylark if we fail to realise that this song is the manifestation of the ripening of an emotion without which there would be no more skylarks. And what is true of the birds of the air and the beasts of the field is equally true of man himself.

Yet, by some incredible kink in man's mind, he professes to believe himself able to rise superior to these emotions. Doubtless those who are most insistent on this "superiority complex" are those who experience but a minor pulsation of this tide of life. Hence this arrogance and hence this folly. The result, however, is unfortunate for those of more normal temperament, for it has brought about a distorted, repressive attitude towards the very themes which most deeply concern the sweetness of life and the joy of living. With all living things the rule is the same. The span of life has come to be adjusted by its powers of reproduction. Survival, indeed, after this period has passed is harmful to the race, since the worn-out individuals are competing with the vigorous for food. Their only justification for existence is that they shall reproduce.

Man, adding a "neo-pallium" to his brain, acquired what is denied to the "beasts of the field"—a potentiality for clear thinking (which he seldom uses) and a sense of the joy of living. The animals cannot know this as we know it. They are, doubtless, "care-free," but there is no real "joy" in this. The wine of life cannot mature simply in a "care-free" atmosphere. And the real "joy" of living, I venture to suggest, has gathered intensity with the slow advance of civilisation and, at any rate, the semi-conscious practice of analysing our emotions. The more studiously we examine these the better the grip we get of life, and all that it means for us.

The animals—using this term in the general sense—do not realise that the rôle they have to play is to reproduce their like and die. The period of adolescence may be an extended one. The period of reproduction may begin and end in a few hours, as with the may-flies; it may end in a few seconds, as with the drone-bee; it may extend over a period of years, as with the elephant. When we come to survey the infinitely varied and complex details concerning the modes of reproduction in the animal kingdom, we cannot but be impressed, and profoundly mystified, by the apparently intelligent behaviour displayed in providing for offspring which the parent will never see, as with many insects. And instances of this kind should be borne in mind when we turn to consider the behaviour of birds and beasts.

Let me cite the strange story of the gold-tailed moth (*Porthesia similis*) as a case in point. This is a common British species, with pure-white wings and a big, brush-like



3. A REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF MATERNAL INSTINCT IN AN INSECT: THE FEMALE GOLD-TAILED MOTH (*PORTHESIA SIMILIS*), WHICH PROTECTS HER EGGS WITH POISON-SPINES.

Before leaving the cocoon, the female moth uses the gold-coloured tuft, or brush, which is seen at her tail, to sweep the poison-spines entangled in the cocoon's walls from the skin shed on assuming the shell of the chrysalis. These spines she afterwards affixes to the eggs as soon as laid, by pressing the brush against their sticky surface.



2. THE CATERPILLAR OF THE GOLD-TAILED MOTH, WHICH IS ARMED WITH POISON-SPINES: WEAPONS WHICH ARE COLLECTED BY THE ADULT FEMALE MOTH FROM HER CHRYSALIS, AND USED FOR THE PROTECTION OF HER EGGS.

This caterpillar is dark and furry and ornamented with scarlet stripes and tufts of white plumes. The poison-spines are packed together on little dark velvet-like pads on the back, whence they are dislodged by the slightest touch.

a mechanism which would hold the spines. And, finally, she cannot be credited with reflecting that she would presently be laying eggs which must, and could be, efficiently protected from enemies by the poison-spines she had provided herself with by pressing these spines against the egg-mass which, being newly expelled from her body, would be sticky.

As well might we credit the male with reflecting: "As I cannot lay eggs, I have no use for the poison-spines which I embedded in the walls of my cocoon when I made it last year, and so I can just get out of this cell as quickly as possible." Yet we rob this singular sequence of activities of some of its interest and mysteriousness when we say that these activities are performed "instinctively"—that is to say, without premeditation or previous experience. How did such instinct come into being?

And now let me turn to creatures much higher in the scale of life, and their behaviour in regard to the function of parenthood. In the space now left to me it will be impossible to do more than refer to two or three instances where the mother instinctively makes contributions from her own body to provide for the comfort of, as yet, non-existent offspring, after the fashion of the gold-tailed moth. These instances are furnished by the swans, geese, and ducks, the rabbit and the cat. The first-named pluck down from their breasts for the protection of the eggs; the last pluck fur for the comfort of the young. Here, again, we must attribute this behaviour not to intelligent prevision, but to instinct.

In human affairs we are told that similar customs practised by peoples widely sundered can only be explained on the assumption that the custom in question, like mummification or the use of the boomerang, must have had a common origin. This may be true, and probably is true. For the human race is guided by intelligence rather than by instinct. Intelligent action, indeed, has displaced instinct. However, this point is worth bearing in mind. Here, then, in these singular modes of behaviour, we are confronted with an aspect of life which may profitably be kept well to the fore during the next few weeks.



# A CHRISTIAN "NAVE" AT KISH? THE DISCOVERY OF A SECOND NEO-PERSIAN PALACE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY M. RENE WATELIN. REPRODUCED BY COURTESY OF PROFESSOR STEPHEN LANGDON, DIRECTOR OF THE OXFORD—FIELD MUSEUM EXPEDITION AT KISH. DRAWING (FIG. 4) AFTER A SKETCH BY MR. WATELIN.



FIG. 1. PART OF THE SECOND PALACE OF THE NEO-PERSIAN OR SASANIAN PERIOD (212-651 A.D.) DISCOVERED AT KISH, AND RESEMBLING THE NAVE OF A CHRISTIAN CATHEDRAL: "A GREAT ROOM WITH BASES OF TWO ROWS OF PILLARS RUNNING DOWN THE AXIS OF ITS GREATEST LENGTH." (SEE GROUND PLAN IN FIG. 4.)

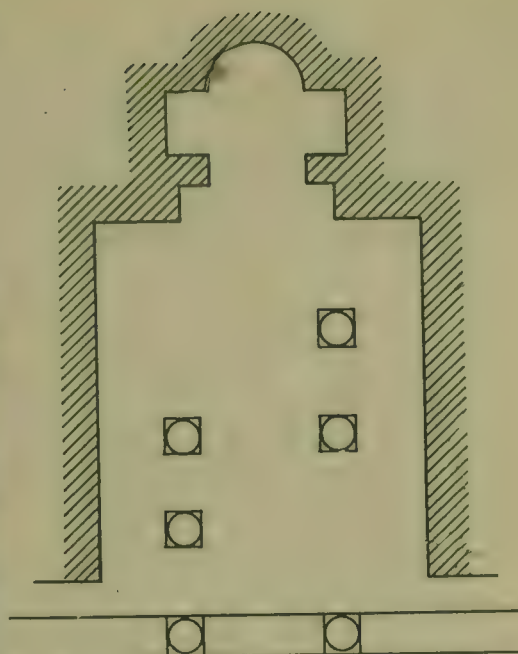


FIG. 4. CLOSELY RESEMBLING THE NAVE OF A CHRISTIAN CATHEDRAL: THE GROUND PLAN OF THE GREAT ROOM IN THE SECOND SASANIAN PALACE FOUND AT KISH. (SEE FIG. 1.)



FIG. 2. NEO-PERSIAN POTTERY: TYPICAL EXAMPLES OF THE BEAUTIFUL BLUE AND YELLOW GLAZED WARE FOUND IN BOTH THE SASANIAN PALACES RECENTLY EXCAVATED AT KISH.



FIG. 5. AWAITING IDENTIFICATION: ONE OF FOUR BUSTS OF SOME SASANIAN KING FOUND IN THE SECOND NEO-PERSIAN PALACE AT KISH—A TYPE OF PORTRAIT SCULPTURE WITH INDIVIDUALISTIC FEATURES.



FIG. 3. SOME OF THE INNUMERABLE MURAL PLAQUES THAT COVERED THE WALLS OF THE FIRST SASANIAN PALACE FOUND AT KISH: A GROUP OF DESIGNS NOT PREVIOUSLY ILLUSTRATED.

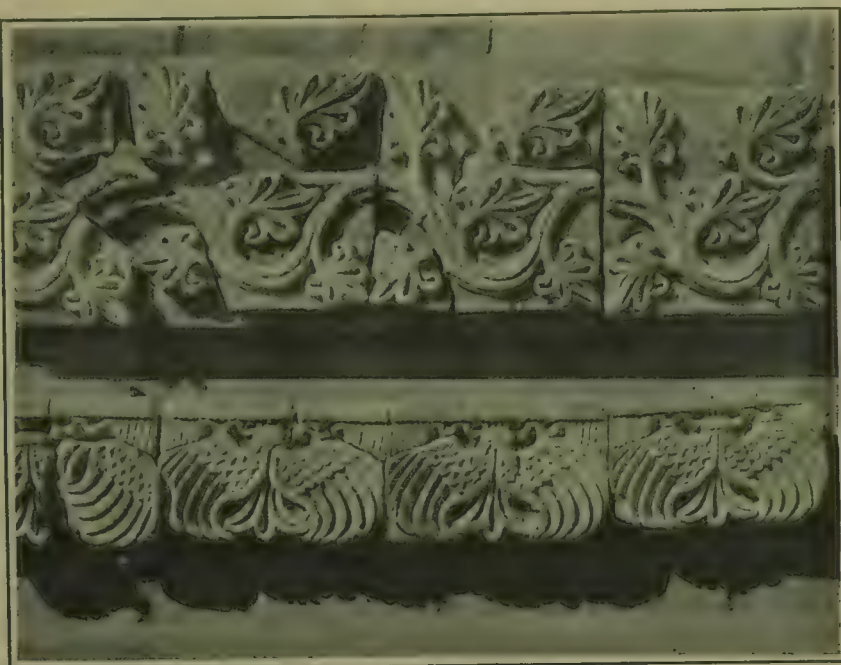


FIG. 6. EXTRAVAGANT DECORATION IN THE FIRST SASANIAN PALACE: TWO SPECIMENS OF MURAL ORNAMENT ON A DOORWAY LEADING FROM THE COURT TO A ROOM—ONE GRECO-ROMAN IN MOTIF; THE OTHER PURELY SASANIAN, WITH RIBBON DESIGN.

"In 'The Illustrated London News' of February 14 and March 7 last," writes Professor Stephen Langdon, "were published sculptures and mural decorations of the Neo-Persian palace discovered at Kish. I referred there to the spacious court of the palace. Fig. 3 above shows more of the mural plaques which adorned the walls of the court and connected rooms. Here are several artistic *motifs* not previously illustrated. The number of plaques and designs is almost interminable; the walls must have been entirely covered with sculptures in clear white gypsum, some coloured in yellow and red. It is impossible to give more than a slight impression of the extravagant decoration of the palace. Fig. 6 shows mural

ornament from a doorway. Now Mr. Watelin has discovered a second palace, adjoining the first. Fig. 1 shows a great room with bases of two rows of pillars, running down the axis of its greatest length. This remarkable room or court resembles so closely the nave of a Christian cathedral, with choir and high altar, that Christian *motifs* are suggested by it. The walls of this second palace are decorated like those of the first, and from it came four busts of a Sasanian king. Fig. 5 shows one of these, and I hope specialists in Persian art may identify him; for royal busts of that period have individualistic features. The beautiful blue and yellow glazed ware found in both palaces is represented in Fig. 2."



## FINE FURNITURE FOR SALE: "LOTS" OF THE HIRSCH COLLECTION.



A CHIPPENDALE MAHOGANY CHAIR—ONE OF A SET OF SIX—SHOWN AT THE GEORGIAN ART EXHIBITION.



A GEORGE I. WALNUT BUREAU—27 IN. WIDE—ON A STAND WHICH IS FITTED WITH A DRAWER.



A CHIPPENDALE MAHOGANY CHAIR—ONE OF A SET WHICH CONSISTS OF TEN AND TWO ARM-CHAIRS.



A CHIPPENDALE MAHOGANY TRIPOD TABLE.  
(DIAMETER: 31 IN.)



A CHIPPENDALE WALNUT WRITING-CHAIR—ITS SEAT COVERED WITH NEEDLEWORK.



A CHIPPENDALE MAHOGANY TRIPOD WINE-TABLE.  
(DIAMETER: 22 IN.)



A CHIPPENDALE MAHOGANY WRITING-TABLE WITH A TOP OF SLIGHTLY SERPENTINE SHAPE.  
(69 IN. LONG; 29 IN. WIDE.)



A LOUIS XV. COMMUNE WHICH IS LACQUERED IN THE CHINESE TASTE AND BEARS THE STAMP OF L. FELIX. (55 IN. WIDE.)

The Henry Hirsch Collection of old English furniture, Chinese porcelain, French and Italian furniture, and objects of art is to come under the hammer at Christie's on June 10 and 11. A number of the pieces figured in the recent Exhibition of Georgian Art. With regard to certain of the "lots" here illustrated, we give the following notes. The description of the George I. walnut bureau is: "With sloping front enclosing drawers and a small cupboard, and one drawer below; on stand fitted with one drawer, the border carved with scroll foliage, on slightly cabriole legs carved with lions' masks and foliage, and resting

on lion's-claw feet." The Chippendale mahogany tripod wine-table has an octafoil top with sunk receptacles, supported on a fluted stem and scroll tripod pierced and carved with scroll foliage and with a male mask on each leg, the feet carved with shells. The catalogue description of the Louis XV. commode reads: "The whole lacquered in the Chinese taste with landscapes, peasants, animals, and birds in gold heightened with red on black ground. Mounted with ormolu borders to the panels and corner mounts chased with conventional scroll-work, branches of flowers and foliage. Surmounted by a veined red-and-brown marble slab."



# The Grand Opera Season at Covent Garden.

## CONCERNING THE REPERTOIRE AND THE SINGERS.

By W. J. TURNER.

THE season of Grand Opera at Covent Garden this year opens on Monday next, April 27, with the revival of Strauss's "Der Rosenkavalier," which was not given last year, although it is undoubtedly the most successful opera written by any living composer. On the following Tuesday, "Tristan und Isolde" will be given, and the first cycle of the "Ring" begins on the next night, Wednesday, April 29. As an example of the enormous drawing power that Wagner's "Ring" still has, I may mention that the gallery is reserved and sold out for all

productions of Mozart and other classics which ought to be given there.

It is perhaps through the influence of the most enlightened musicians and critics and Mr. Adrian Boult that we are promised performances of Verdi's "Falstaff" and "La Forza del Destino." Here, again, it is a case of getting really first-rate and vitalised productions instead of old frowsy reproductions. The quickening breath of new understanding and

Fortunately we have this year a new conductor, Signor Tullio Serafin, for the Italian season. I know nothing about this conductor, but the conductor we have had during the past few years at Covent Garden for the Italian

operas seemed little more than a hard-working, efficient *Kapellmeister* of the orthodox Italian school, who lacked the sensitiveness and subtlety necessary to raise the performances of such works as "Falstaff" up to their proper level. The only new Italian productions we are likely to hear this year are Zandonai's "Francesca da Rimini" and Romani's "Fedra," both of which are unknown to London.

The Italian season will follow the German season up till July 6, when Mme. Ida Rubinstein will come to London from Paris for her first appearance in this country. She will be seen in ten ballets, every one of which will be new to London. Her first production will be "Le Martyre de Saint-Sebastien," written specially for her in French verse by Gabriele d'Annunzio, in which she will act and dance the leading part. The music was composed by Debussy, and the setting and costumes were designed by Bakst. Her second production at Covent Garden will be two French ballets with music by contemporary composers—"David," music by Henri Sauguet, and "Boléro," music by Maurice

Ravel—who will himself conduct the first performance—and Rimsky-Korsakov's ballet, "La Princesse Cygne." The other ballets which Mme. Rubinstein promises are Ravel's "La Valse"; Georges Auric's "Les Enchantements d'Alcine," the scenario of which is taken by Louis Zolag from Ariosto; "Les Noces de Psyché et de l'Amour," music by Bach, orchestrated by Arthur Honegger; and "Le Bien-Aimé," music by Schubert and Liszt, orchestrated by Darius Milhaud.

All these will be quite new to London, and will arouse considerable interest. Mme. Rubinstein is bringing over from Paris a whole *corps de ballet* and a French dramatic company, but the orchestra of seventy-five instrumentalists will be English. In addition to their dramatic ballets, Mme. Rubinstein may also produce Racine's "Phèdre" and Dumas' "La Dame aux Camélias." Her quality as an actress is an unknown quantity in London, and unless she is of quite extraordinary genius—another Eleonora Duse, for example—she would be well advised to stick to productions which have an intrinsic musical or literary interest, such as the ballets enumerated or Racine's "Phèdre," rather than appear in such worn-out old fustian as Dumas' "La Dame aux Camélias."

It will be clear that Covent Garden for the next three months will be a scene of real artistic festivity. Every night there will be something worth hearing, and so it is a thousand pities that Sir Thomas Beecham has chosen just this time to bring over a company of Russian Opera to the Lyceum. It is ridiculous that London should



JULIETTE LIPPE.



MARIANO STABILE.



MARGIT ANGERER.

"Ring" performances, but is unreserved at 3s. 6d. for the performances of "Tristan," of "Der Rosenkavalier," and of "Die Fledermaus," and seats are still obtainable for these operas. Incidentally, I would advise all who have never heard Johann Strauss's masterpiece, "Die Fledermaus," not to lose the opportunity of hearing this gay and brilliant opera at Covent Garden this season. The production will be again under the direction of Bruno Walter, who has the proper Viennese tradition for performing this enchanting work, and we can depend upon his securing all those niceties of style and polish which are important in an opera of this kind.

Most of the best singers who have already become familiar to the London musical public during recent Covent Garden seasons are re-engaged this year. No doubt we shall see Lotte Lehmann, Elisabeth Schumann, and Richard Mayr, who are all in the list of artists appearing in their established rôles, in "Der Rosenkavalier"; whilst for the "Ring" we can rely upon Frida Leider, Maria Olczewska, and Friedrich Schorr for first-class performances. The principal tenors for the German operas will be Lauritz Melchior and Fritz Wolff, and for the Italian operas, Aureliano Pertile and Gigli. There are several interesting newcomers, however, among whom the new soprano, Margit Angerer, is spoken of very highly. There are also some new Italian singers, but the chief attraction will no doubt again be Rosa Ponselle, whom we shall probably hear in several rôles, among which will be her finest part—among those she has played in London—namely, that of Violetta in "La Traviata."

In the German season, the only operas that have not been given during recent seasons that are likely to be performed this year are "Lohengrin" and "Die Zauberflöte." In the case of the latter opera some serious effort should be made to give it an adequate production at Covent Garden. I have never seen this masterpiece of Mozart's properly performed at Covent Garden. In the first place, it is nearly always cut, and the setting and dresses are inappropriate. Mozart suffers far more from indifferent production at Covent Garden than Wagner. "Figaro" at Covent Garden has, in my recollection, always seemed something of a travesty, but a recent production of "Figaro" under Otto Klemperer in Berlin was the cause of extraordinary enthusiasm among musicians and the public. Nothing like it has ever been seen here, and, now that Covent Garden is closely allied with the B.B.C.

and receives a large subsidy through the B.B.C., it is up to Mr. Adrian Boult, the musical director of the B.B.C., and to Mrs. Snowden, who represents the B.B.C. on the Covent Garden directorate, to see that Covent Garden does not now lag fifty years behind the times in its

connoisseurs of to-day have discovered new virtues in these operas



ELISABETH SCHUMANN.



ROSA PONSELLE, WHO WILL SING VIOLETTA IN "LA TRAVIATA."

sympathy has to be poured into these remarkable operas of Verdi, because the musicians and



FRIDA LEIDER.



ODETTE DE FORAS.



HEDDIE NASH.



PHILIP BERTRAM.



EDWARD LEER.

INTERNATIONAL GRAND OPERA AT COVENT GARDEN: STARS OF THE SEASON WHICH BEGINS ON MONDAY, APRIL 27.

which were unknown and unsuspected by our forefathers. This is always the case with works of real genius, and our new vision of them must be made apparent to the general public if it is to perceive in them the qualities which the experts have discovered.

remain without any opera except for that of the Old Vic and Sadler's Wells for nine months of the year, and then that we should have two rival international seasons crowded together at different theatres during the same three months. This is sheer bad management.



## A PAGE FOR COLLECTORS. MRS. BEETON'S ANCESTORS.

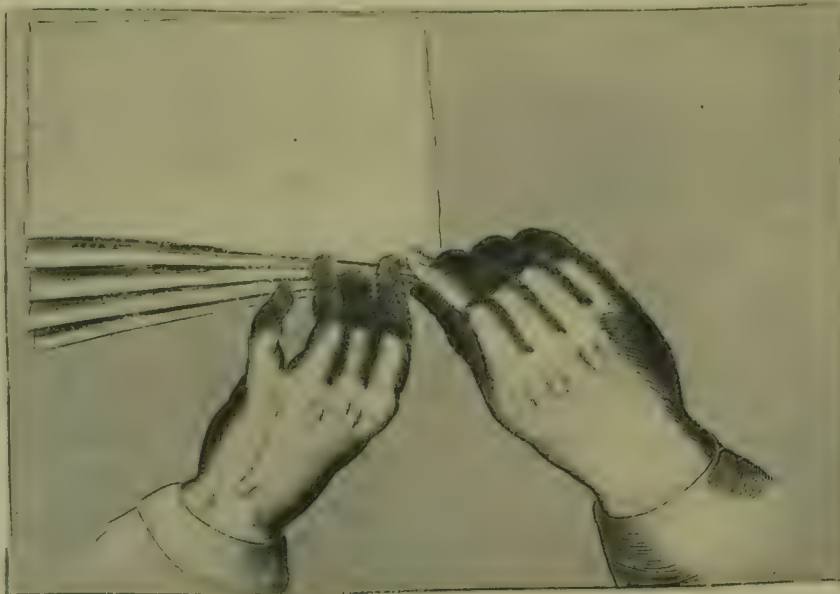
By FRANK DAVIS.

or three white herrings; while the two children in the nursery, Lady Margaret and Master Ingram, had much the same.

But on flesh days my lord and lady had a loaf, two manchets, a quart of beer, a quart of

hower, take apples . . . and pick out ye cores as you doe an orange, ye full compass of ye apple in thinn slices, yn dip every slice in ye batter, and it will take up enough to make a fritter, and yn fry ym quick."

Let us return to the professionals. M. Giegher's little treatise (1639) is embellished with a series of plates showing how napkins should be folded and tables laid, and a portrait of the author, whose motto is surely one to be observed by all good cooks—"Esto vigilans non sine causa." A more ponderous volume is that by B. Scappi, Cook to Pope Pius V., published at Venice, 1570. This has a series of plates at the end which are of more than usual interest, for they show in great detail every possible kitchen utensil of the period. There is a triple spit worked by a single handle, very similar to the one in the kitchen at Hampton Court Palace; an enormous array of kitchen knives, colanders, pots and pans, tureens; one of those serrated wheels for making pastry designs; a procession of servants carrying in the dishes to a banquet in large receptacles with a



FROM A TREATISE BY MATTIA GIEGHER WHICH WAS PUBLISHED AT PADUA IN 1639: A PLATE ILLUSTRATING THE FOLDING OF A TABLE NAPKIN.

Reproduced from the Volume in the John Hodgkin Collection; by Courtesy of the Auctioneers, Messrs. Hodgson.

wine, and half a chine of mutton or boiled beef; while the nursery was allowed a quart of beer and three boiled mutton breasts. This was the noon breakfast: the next meal of the day would be at about six p.m.

But of all this collection it is the series of manuscripts which I think touch us more nearly. The professional cook is, or should be, an artist, a sort of high priest of the digestion, a promoter of good fellowship; but he provides for another part of the anatomy than the heart. I confess I wallow in sentiment when I open a fine morocco binding and see written on the inner cover, "Elizabeth Farrer. Her Booke, 1702," and turn over page after page full of Elizabeth's careful recipes. I see not only the conscientious Queen Anne housewife, but whole generations of women boiling and baking and stirring and roasting, all prisoners in enormous kitchens, with husbands and families and servant worries, and bills

to pay. The meticulous faded handwriting seems to grow less firm towards the end, until one realises with a shock that someone else has taken up the task. I cannot resist quotation. Elizabeth is very matter of fact, and is daunted by nothing—thus: "A verry good way to Dress a Pigg. When you have scalded ye pigg verry clean, take out ye gutts and hang it up till it bee cool, yn shed of ye skinn as you doe a lamb or a kid only leave ye head upon ye skin so you may make a pudding as you please in ye skin cleave down ye pigg as you doe a lamb, stick ye two sides with lemon peel time or rosemary, rost it verry quick and serve it up with venison sauce or oranges, or grapes, which you please: ye pigg must be fat." (By the way, when did apple-sauce become the fashion?)

Would you have fritters? Try this: "Take a pinte of cream and eight yolks of eggs, beat ym half an hower yn take a nutmeg and grate it, ye like quantity of ginger beaten yn take three spoonfuls of sack and Ale as much, yn put some flower, beat ym half an

pole through their two handles (one man holding each end of the pole); an oven shaped to accommodate a whole animal: huge cauldrons boiling on open fires and being lifted off by means of a lever; scullions washing dishes; the knife-grinding department; people rolling pastry, mixing puddings, stoking fires, watching pots—in short, performing every conceivable function necessary to the preparation of food for a great number of people. Bartolomeo Scappi's reputation must have been immense: there was another edition in 1605, a third in 1610, and yet another in 1622. A more homely—and, as far as England is concerned, a more typical—production is Hannah Wolley's "The Queen-Like Closet; or Rich Cabinet," containing five views of kitchens (1670).

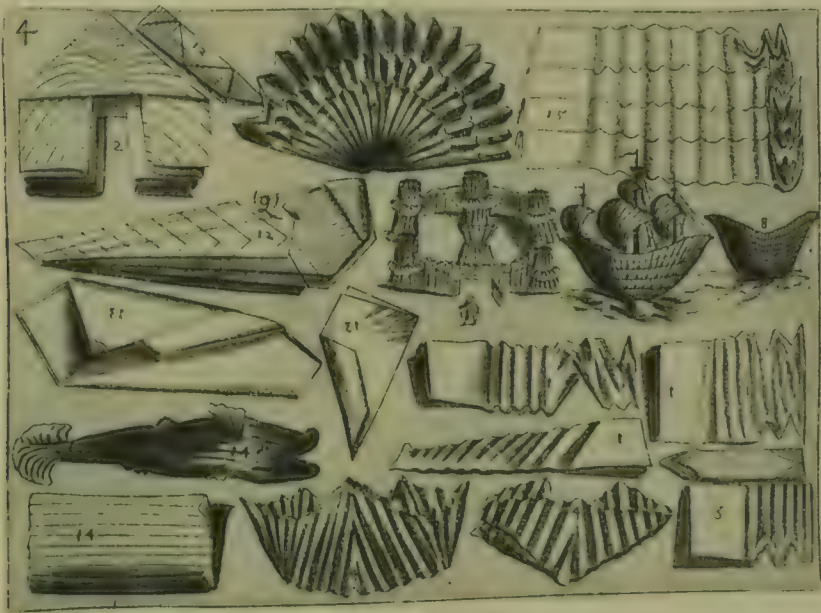


FROM A VOLUME BY BARTOLOMEO SCAPPI, COOK TO POPE PIUS V., WHICH WAS PUBLISHED AT VENICE IN 1570: A KITCHEN.

Reproduced from the Volume in the John Hodgkin Collection; by Courtesy of the Auctioneers, Messrs. Hodgson and Co., of 115, Chancery Lane, W.C.2.

THERE is much to be said for the theory that the march of civilisation is to be measured by the progress of the culinary art. Battles have been lost because the field-kitchens failed to arrive in time, and many a promising marriage has been ruined by burnt bacon and sodden toast. Napoleon, according to Mr. Shaw, became unstuck because he would not condescend to eat his meals in a leisurely manner; and it appears from a recent letter in the *Times* that many of our admitted ills are due to our ignorance of the proper method of preparing coffee. Let us then approach this important subject in a proper spirit, without facetiousness. Old cook-books are like old port, requiring careful decanting and meant to be rolled gently round the tongue for perfect degustation.

The late Mr. John Hodgkin's collection is to be sold at Messrs. Hodgson and Co.'s auction-rooms on April 29 and 30. The catalogue is open before me, and my olfactory senses are pleasantly stimulated by a thousand noble if unsubstantial scents. How many of us struggle hopelessly in the attempt to carve a chicken? Here is the *chef-d'œuvre* of Monsieur P. Petit (1620)—"L'Art de Trancher la Viande et toutes sortes de Fruits." 35 plates accompanied by MS. descriptions, extra-illustrated with 16 Original Drawings of Fowl, Meats, etc. Are we inclined to over-indulgence? Let us acquire "Apresdinees et Propos de Table Contre l'Excez au Boire et au Manger," by A. de Balinghem (1615) and also "De Arte Bibendi" (in Verse) by V. Obsopoeus (1536). Are there London hostesses who require instruction in the right manner of



FROM A TREATISE BY MATTIA GIEGHER WHICH WAS PUBLISHED AT PADUA IN 1639: A PLATE ILLUSTRATING THE ART OF FOLDING TABLE NAPKINS.

Reproduced from the Volume in the John Hodgkin Collection; by Courtesy of the Auctioneers, Messrs. Hodgson.

arranging a table? I recommend "Le Festin Joyeux, ou la Cuisine en Musique" (1738), by J. Lebas, a folding woodcut showing the method of laying a table and 12 plates of music—the latter a most charming idea.

There is Brillat-Savarin, of course, and also an edition of 1780 of "The Forme of Cury," the earliest and most famous of English cookery-books, supposed to have been written by the master-cook of Richard II. about 1390, and in which sage stuffing is recommended with pork; and a 1768 edition of The Regulations of the Household of the Earl of Northumberland (begun 1512), which has often been quoted in these pages to illustrate how our sixteenth-century ancestors lived. On a fast day, my lord and lady's breakfast consisted of a loaf of bread, two manchets (*i.e.*, loaves of finer bread), a quart of beer, a quart of wine, two pieces of salt fish, and six baked herrings and a dish of sprats. My lord Percy and Master Thomas Percy had half a loaf of bread, a manchet, a pottle of beer, a dish of butter, a piece of salt fish, and a dish of sprats



# PHILATELY AND THE MIGHTY FALLEN: POSTAGE STAMPS OF EX-RULERS.

STAMPS COURTEOUSLY LENT BY MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD., 391, STRAND.



1. Montenegro, 1913; King Nicholas. Deposed, 1918. 2. Württemberg, 1916; King William II. Abdicated, November 1918. 3. Germany, 1902; Emperor William II. delivering a speech. Abdicated, 1918. 4. Bavaria, 1914; King Ludwig III. Abdicated, 1918. 5. Bulgaria, 1918; Tsar Ferdinand. Abdicated October 1918. 6. Hungary, 1918; Zita, wife of Karl I., Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary. Exiled, 1918. 7. Spain, 1855; Isabella II. Abdicated, 1868. 8. Russia, 1913; Tsar Nicholas II. Abdicated, 1917. 9. France, 1862; Emperor Napoleon III. Deposed, 1870. 10. Hungary, 1918; Karl I., Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary. Abdicated provisionally and exiled, 1918. 11. Luxemburg, 1914; Grand Duchess Marie-Adélaïde. Renounced throne, 1919. 12. Spain, 1926; The Prince of the Asturias. In exile. 13. Spain,

1926; King Alfonso XIII. In exile, April 1931. 14. Spain, 1926; The Spanish Royal Family. In exile. 15. Spain, 1926; Queen Victoria Eugénie. In exile. 16. Hawaii, 1890; Queen Liliuokalani. Deposed, 1893. 17. Spain, 1872; King Amadeo. Resigned, 1873. 18. Roumania, 1865; Prince Cuza. Compelled to abdicate, 1866. 19. Roumania, 1928; ex-King Michael (now Crown Prince, his father having been recalled to the throne). 20. Mexico, 1866; Emperor Maximilian. Deposed and shot, 1867. 21. Portugal, 1910; King Manoel II. Deposed, October 1910. 22. Persia, 1924; Sultan Ahmed Shah. Deposed, 1925. 23. Indore, 1904; Maharajah Sir Tukoji Rao Holkar III. Abdicated, 1926. 24. Indore, 1889; Maharajah Sir Shiwaji Rao Holkar. Abdicated, 1893. 25. Brazil, 1866; Emperor Dom Pedro II. Deposed, 1889.

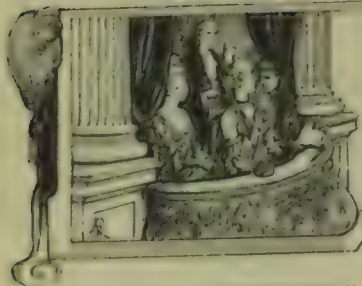
We here continue our series of reproductions of postage stamps. After having presented aeronautics, archaeology, athletics, and so forth, in philatelic garb, we print a series of great interest in view of the recent events in Spain—portraits of rulers and the relatives of rulers who have lost their thrones in various ways since the issuing of postage stamps became general. The page yields some striking contrasts—the tragic figure of the Emperor Maximilian of Mexico (No. 20) set up by Napoleon III. and shot in the country he went out to rule in 1867, and the boy King Michael of Roumania (No. 19), who last year made

way for his father, King Carol, on the latter's restoration. Spain, it will be seen, figures largely—an indication of her troubled history in the past and in the present century (Nos. 7, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17). There are no fewer than five unfortunate Emperors portrayed on our page besides Maximilian of Mexico, already mentioned—each of them the last of his line: William II. [Hohenzollern] (No. 3); Nicholas II. [Romanoff] (No. 8); Karl I., Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary (No. 10); Napoleon III. of France (No. 9); and Dom Pedro II., Emperor of Brazil, deposed in 1889. (No. 25).



# The World of the Kinema.

By MICHAEL ORME.



## "DREYFUS."

WHETHER or no this British International film (now showing at the London Pavilion) is a box-office success will be a somewhat acid test of the newly-awakened critical consciousness frequently—and often justifiably—claimed on behalf

Photographically, the film reaches efficiency, but has no special distinction. Its technical interest lies rather in the skilful use of sound—notably in the employment of voices "off" that act as an annotation of what is seen, and the very effective, ironical drowning of Zola's reading of the famous letter, "J'accuse," in the strains of a military band—and in the brilliant editing of Mr. John Harlow—a striking example of the paramount importance of "cutting," to which I refer elsewhere on this page.

For the acting of principal and collateral parts, no praise can be too high. In addition to Mr. Hardwicke's unforgettable performance, Mr. George Merritt brings the living image of Emile Zola to the screen in forceful, restrained power; Mr. Charles Carson, as Colonel Picquart, has both dignity and a soldierly humanity; and Mr. Sam Livesey, as Labori, the advocate, is fiery, quietly impassioned, and intensely virile. Only a group of expert actors, relying each on his individual inspiration, could infuse material that is not intrinsically kinematic with such vitality and conviction. Only the masterly diction that is the prerogative of each could make of long speeches

Actually, all this talk about cutting has been inspired by the far more recent arrival of the Russian films, and to the Russian directors—Eisenstein, Pudovkin, Trauberg, Dovzhenko, etc.—the recognition, as well as the perfection, of the fine art of cutting is generally ascribed in the lay mind. Setting aside the propagandist aspect of the Soviet films, their vitality, their driving force, the extreme and exciting *crescendo* of their climaxes, are of such a nature as to arouse in the most casual beholder an interest in the methods of their producers and to lead the more discerning into an appreciation of their masterly use of cutting. But even Pudovkin, I believe, has acknowledged the precedent of Griffith's climax in "The Birth of a Nation." When this great film is shown again—it is rightly included in the repertoire of the Rialto, which has announced a policy of showing unusual foreign films and good revivals—a clear illustration of the importance of cutting will be found in the ride of the Ku Klux Klan to the rescue of the Whites, helpless in the hands of the frenzied Blacks. Here the continual interpolation of the headlong onrush from the hills of the ever-swelling ranks of the Klan into the orgy of lust and terrorisation within the city has the effect of extraordinary pace and the breathless apprehension of the final impact. It is a stupendous demonstration of the unique power of screen technique.

That power lies to a very great extent in the hands of the cutter. The finest photography may be ruined



JACKIE COOGAN'S FIRST APPEARANCE IN A TALKING PICTURE—MARK TWAIN'S "TOM SAWYER": MITZI GREEN AS BECKY THATCHER, JACKIE COOGAN AS TOM SAWYER, AND JUNIOR DURKIN AS HUCKLEBERRY FINN, LOST IN A CAVERN DURING THE SCHOOL PICNIC (LEFT TO RIGHT).

Reproduced by Courtesy of Paramount.

of the great kinema public. For let it be said at once that this story of military, political, and legal intrigue that sent an innocent man to Devil's Island and brought French judicial procedure at the end of the last century into discussion throughout the world, covers so long a period, and runs so tortuous a course through individual duplicities and defamations, that its intricacies are difficult to follow. Nor does its productional treatment by the joint directors, Messrs. Milton Rosmer and F. W. Kraemer, concede anything whatsoever to the canons of conventional popularity. With a sincerity that is no less courageous than it is impressive, they have set out to interpret a historical document in terms of the screen, an interpretation that is mainly and consistently moving by reason of its studious avoidance of everything that makes for traditional "human appeal." The result is an emotional and pictorial asceticism that is grave, dignified, austere—undeniably compelling in its rigid economy. With a suddenness that is, in terms of chronicle, almost shocking, we are plunged into the affair of the leakage of military secrets, into the "arranged" suspicion, conviction, and degradation of Captain Dreyfus. From that moment drama, limited at first to one individual, moves relentlessly in ever-widening circles. Interest is, as it were, decentralised, so that to us, as to his contemporaries, Dreyfus himself, in the beginning a puppet scapegoat, becomes in the end a symbol seen far less often than the other protagonists and only heard memorably in his declaration of innocence. Of the few instances in which we are allowed to catch fleeting glimpses of Dreyfus the man, one at least—when he stands in the newly-opened doorway of his Devil's Island cell and feels the free wind and sun on his head, that he instinctively bares to them—is a thing so beautiful in its restrained feeling that it will surely win a place in any future list of classic moments of the screen.

something that fills the screen not merely with words, but with life.

## CUTTING.

Sixteen years ago, Mr. D. W. Griffith made a picture which revolutionised the then existing technique of the kinema. It was called "The Birth of a Nation," and it stood head and shoulders above contemporary productions. Its significance in the history of the screen has been and is still acknowledged on all sides;



THE FILM OF "THE SPORT OF KINGS," AT THE TIVOLI: LESLIE HENSON (LEFT) AND GORDON HARKER AS THE PURITANICAL MAGISTRATE AND HIS BUTLER, WHO HAVE TURNED BOOKMAKERS.

Reproduced by Courtesy of Ideal-Gainsborough.



THE FILM VERSION OF IAN HAY'S COMEDY OF THE TURF, "THE SPORT OF KINGS": THE INVETERATE PUNTER, "ALGIE" SPRIGGE (HUGH WAKEFIELD; LEFT) TEMPTS THE PURITANICAL J.P. (LESLIE HENSON) WITH STORIES OF SUCCESSFUL BETS.

Reproduced by Courtesy of Ideal-Gainsborough.

its revival at a moment when the words "montage," editing, cutting, crop up with an easy assumption of intimate knowledge amongst the earnest students of the film, is opportune.

by a lack of judgment in selecting the best angles. The tension of a picture may be snapped by allowing too much footage for unimportant actions that impede the general advance. The responsibility that rests on the shoulders of this man is obvious to all to whom the art of the kinema means more than casual entertainment; the amount of work that devolves on him is indicated in a leaflet emanating from First National Pathé, Ltd., which came my way the other day.

After the daily "rushes" have been passed by the producer, the sequence developed and the necessary prints made, the cutter's work begins. Reinforced by the scenario and the records of the footage and the number of every shot taken, he sets to work on piecing together the hundreds of separate shots. Each piece of film is run through an apparatus that projects the picture on to a small white background under a magnifying-glass, and every inch of film is thus examined as to its ultimate value. With sometimes as many as a dozen cameras in operation, the task of elimination and preservation is no sinecure. The development of a story may demand the suppression of a fine "close-up" in favour of a long shot, or an excellent bit of camera-work—even an admirably-acted sequence—may be found to clog the dramatic wheel and has to be scrapped. The ultimate smoothness of continuity in a well-edited

(Continued on page 714.)



# ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY ROUTE

ONLY **3<sup>to</sup> 4** DAYS  
OPEN SEA



VANCOUVER ★

MINNEAPOLIS ★

TORONTO ★

CHICAGO ★

ST. LOUIS ★

INDIANAPOLIS ★

KANSAS CITY ★

CLEVELAND ★

CINCINNATI ★

PITTSBURG ★

WASHINGTON ★

PHILADELPHIA ★

NEW YORK ★

BOSTON ★

**2** DAYS  
IN SHELTERED  
WATERS

## "EMPRESS OF BRITAIN"

### SAILINGS:

From Southampton and  
Cherbourg to Quebec:  
May 27, June 17, July 8,  
July 29, August 12.

Round the World Cruise:  
From Southampton Nov. 21  
" New York Dec. 3  
" Monaco Dec. 16

To everywhere in North America, travel by the Short Sea Route via St. Lawrence Seaway! Only four days open sea (3½ days by "Empress of Britain") with two days delightful cruise in the beautiful St. Lawrence! Fast trains connect from Quebec or Montreal to all points in Canada and the United States. Travel by the Route of Beauty, Speed, Comfort and Convenience.

## HOLIDAY TOURS TO CANADA!

SEVEN WEEKS "ACROSS CANADA" TOUR (5 weeks in Canada) touring by private train from Atlantic to Pacific visiting every important city and all the chief beauty spots from Quebec to Victoria, including Niagara Falls, the Prairie Provinces, the Rockies, the Great Divide, Vancouver, Victoria &c. Tour leaves by "Duchess of York" (via the Short Sea Route) July 24th. "All-in" fare covers everything.

SEVEN SHORT TOURS (nineteen to twenty-six days out and home), leaving during June, July and August, with special "All-in" fares that cover everything: Atlantic crossing by famous liners by the Short Sea Route via the picturesque St. Lawrence Seaway, accommodation at finest hotels and sleeping car berths on trains. All Tours visit Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and Niagara Falls. Six of them include New York.

Special Tours Booklet (in colours) from A. K. Swain, General Passenger Agent,

# CANADIAN PACIFIC

*World's Greatest Travel System*

62-65, Charing Cross, S.W.1, 103, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3, London. Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow, Manchester, Bristol, Birmingham, Newcastle, Belfast, Cobh, Paris, Rome, Vienna, Berlin, Hamburg, Antwerp, Brussels, etc. Offices and Agencies all over the World.

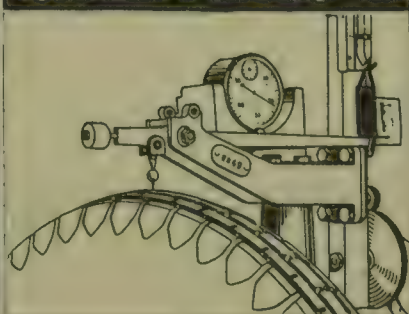


# In every test proved best . . . the NEW PALMER Motor Tyre

—made stronger to  
last longer . . . more  
rubber, more fabric  
where it should be



## TOUGHNESS & RESILIENCY TEST



This is one of five tests applied to each New Palmer Tyre to maintain perfect manufacture. It ensures tread toughness and resiliency. Rubber must recover normal shape after distortion. The flexibility of each tyre is individually proved. THE NEW PALMER is better than the best in this and every test.

from now say

THE NEW  
**Palmer**

THE PALMER TYRE LTD  
100-106 Cannon St., E.C.4

**MOTOR TYRE**

## "THE ROMANCE OF ARCHÆOLOGY" and "THE ROMANCE OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM."

(Continued from Page 684.)

gored and tossed to death? Was it a sacrificial ceremony in the guise of a brutal sport? Whence were the boys and girls obtained who thus made sport for a Knossos crowd on holiday—or was it holy-day? All this we are left to wonder, but again it shows that there was a basis of fact in the fabled tale of the Minotaur, and the tribute of Athenian boys and girls was perhaps for the purpose of providing the human actors in the ceremony."

The Elgin Marbles make an excellent connecting-link between Mr. Boulton's two books; the marbles are world-famous, and they are the special pride of the British Museum. Lord Elgin has been blamed for carrying them away; but, considering the circumstances, any fair-minded person will admit that, in taking away the "poor last plunder from a bleeding land," he did humanity at large a service. "The authorities in Athens, like Turkish authorities everywhere, did all they could to interfere with the work, and it required the expenditure of nearly five pounds each day his (Lord Elgin's) artists entered the Acropolis



SPANISH WAR-SHIPS FLYING THE REPUBLICAN FLAG: THE FLOTILLA LEADER "SANCHEZ BARCAIZTEGUI" AND OTHER CRAFT ACKNOWLEDGE THE NEW ORDER OF THINGS.

to carry on their work. Meanwhile, the soldiers of the Sultan were wantonly destroying these beautiful products of some of the highest phases of Greek art; others were breaking them up and using them as stones for modern buildings. In at least one case they had been ground down to make cement. . . . Lord Elgin paid nearly £80,000 in his endeavours to obtain and preserve these statues; the collection was purchased from him for £35,000."

When at last, after many vicissitudes, they reached England (the journey made by some of them was as eventful as that of Cleopatra's Needle), the British Museum, as it stands now, was not yet built. The exhibits were lodged in Montague House, a beautiful building, but, of course, too small for the growing needs of the Museum. The Sloane collection and the Harleian and Cottonian libraries formed a



THE SHIP WHICH TOOK KING ALFONSO FROM CARTAGENA TO MARSEILLES AND HAS SINCE BEEN RENAMED: - THE SPANISH CRUISER "PRINCIPE ALFONSO," WHICH HAS BECOME THE "LIBERTY."

Since the proclamation of the Republic in Spain, the "Principe Alfonso" has been named the "Liberty"; while the battle-ship "Alfonso Trece" has become the "Spain," and the cruiser "Reina Victoria Eugenia," the "Republic."

magnificent nucleus. But Parliament was unwilling to supply money for the upkeep of the Museum and the purchase of new specimens; ultimately the sum of £100,000 was raised by a lottery. Admission was for ticket-holders only; in the year 1808, when the first Guide to the Museum was published, only some 13,000 people seem to have passed through the rooms. In 1848 (the new building had then been completed) the annual number of visitors had risen to nearly a million.

Mr. Boulton's description of the contents of the Museum is as faithful, detailed, and comprehensive as his book on Archæology. The style is sometimes slightly pedestrian; there are one or two instances of hasty proof-reading; but in the main the two volumes perfectly fulfil their purpose: they tell us a great deal, they leave us longing to know more.—L. P. H.



# SEVILLE (SPAIN)



*Holy Week. Procession.*



*Holy Week. Procession.*



*Riders in Andalusian Dress.*



*Fair. Andalusian Chariot.*



*Andalusian Fete*



*Fighting of Bulls.*



*Holy Week. Procession.*



*Romeria (Religious fete).*

## VISIT SPAIN where Sun is Shining and Life is Smiling

The Country of Romance, which offers attractions of many kinds. A journey across Spain takes one through towering mountains into villages with a charm all their own, inhabited by conservative, picturesque peasants whose courtesy is proverbial. In sharp distinction to this Arcadian existence, cities abound, impressive with churches, gracious with ruins and relics of days gone by. For the artist there are not only pictures painted by great craftsmen, but also those limned on the canvas of the sky.

On the purely material side, Spain offers comfort unexcelled by any country in the world. Though intensely conservative, even primitive in parts, the most modern conveniences are available. Together with this there is a geniality of welcome extended by the Spanish which enhances the more solid attractions of the land.

In these days of economic depression, money is a prime consideration. Spain is essentially an inexpensive country. Even the most luxurious hotels are considerably cheaper than those of equal rank in many other lands, while hotels of the second class are moderate and offer every possible comfort to the patron.

For all information and literature apply to the Offices of the Spanish National Travel Board at PARIS, 12, Boulevard de la Madeleine; NEW YORK, 695, Fifth Avenue; ROME, 9, Via Condotti; MUNICH, 6, Residenzstrasse; GIBRALTAR, 63-67, Main Street. At LONDON and other cities apply to Thos. Cook & Son's and Wagons Lits Agencies or any other Travel Agency.



## THE PLAYHOUSES.

### "THE KING'S MESSENGER," AT THE ROYALTY.

THIS is a modern play, but Sir John Martin Harvey, armed to the teeth, booted and spurred to the heels, and cloaked to the chin, contrives to retain that old-world atmosphere in which he has won his greatest successes. Nor is the author, Mr. Frederick Jackson, remiss in recalling bygone days, for his King's Messenger is at least coz to the mysterious stranger in "The Passing of the Third Floor Back." How the Messenger, in search of a stolen secret treaty, boards an express train and kidnaps nine passengers for cross-examination in a wayside inn, is the story of the play. How each, when threatened with death, discloses to their interlocutor what they have done with their lives, while discovering some hidden virtue, makes an interesting scene. The third act, which tries to recapture the earlier detective-drama note, is not so good. Yet the play is pretty good entertainment, and would be better were the action to be speeded up. Sir John has not chosen an ideal cast to support him, but he himself is excellent.

### "THE NEW GOSsoon," AT THE APOLLO.

In this amusing comedy Mr. George Shiels has cleverly shown the effect of the American "talkies" on the accepted Irish character. The Old Gossoon, as in "The Playboy of the Western World," was frightened of his "da," and much too timid to kiss even the most matured of widows. But this New Gossoon has no fear of his mother, and (perhaps because he has a motor-bicycle) ranges and

roves the countryside with dire effects on the traditional chastity of the maidens therein. But the dread hand of the "talkies" has shrivelled not only the piety of the younger generation, but also affected their wit. The elder characters have a fine flow of imagery ("She'd not enough clothes on her to cover a bee's knees," for example) that tickles us into a continual chuckle. But "And how!" or "Sez you!" are the greatest heights to which the younger can rise.

and Mr. Harry Hutchinson are four old favourites, and a newcomer, Mr. Barry Fitzgerald, will soon rival them in our affection. Certainly a comedy to be seen by all those who love the Irish Players.

### "THE CHURCH MOUSE," AT THE PLAYHOUSE.

This is a serio-comic farce of a type more popular on the Continent than in this country. There is an Austrian banker with an eye for a pretty woman as keen as his sense of duty; should he fall in love with a female employee, he immediately discharges her... but re-engages her as a companion for his hours of ease. Having thus discharged Olly Frey (Miss Sunday Wilshin), Susie Sachs (Miss Leonora Bonda) forces her way in; she is starving, but proves herself a hundred per cent. efficient secretary. In Act II., the entire cast transport themselves to Paris, where Susie continues to display her efficiency as a secretary, though her employer is beginning to realise her disturbing influence as a woman. So, following his customary practice, he dismisses her from his staff, but, as she is about to take a tearful departure, implores her services to take down a last letter—one to herself re-engaging her on his usual terms. Scenes of not very wild farce alternate with scenes of not very touching pathos, and the adaptation is hardly worthy of Mr. Benn W. Levy; nor can it be said that the rôle of the banker gives Sir Gerald du Maurier much scope. Miss Leonora Bonda, a young Austrian actress making her first appearance on the English stage, displayed considerable charm in the first act, but in the subsequent ones she was unable to prevent her part from growing monotonous.



BROMBOROUGH DOCK, ON THE MERSEY, OPENED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE: THE FIRST TUG PASSING THROUGH AFTER THE CEREMONY.

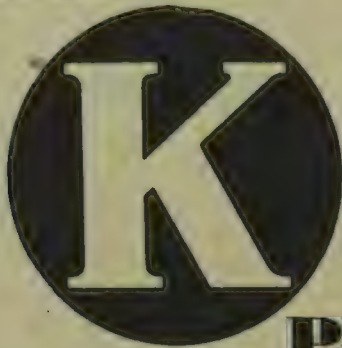
The new Bromborough Dock, constructed by Messrs. Lever Bros., Ltd., on the Cheshire bank of the Mersey, near Port Sunlight, was declared open on April 17 by the Rt. Hon. William Graham, President of the Board of Trade. Speaking later at a luncheon in the Hulme Hall at Port Sunlight, Mr. Graham congratulated the company on the successful completion of an enterprise of great moment, a monument to the foresight of the late Lord Leverhulme. The new dock, which occupies some thirty-seven acres and cost nearly £1,000,000, was built to the designs of the company's consulting engineers, Messrs. A. J. Barry and Partners and Sir John Wolfe Barry and Partners. The work of construction employed some 500 men for over six years.

Mr. George Shiels is no Sean O'Casey, but in his small way he does get a picture of the modern Ireland over the footlights, and, if his story is never very strong, it never for one moment fails to be amusing. Miss Sara Allgood, Mr. Sydney Morgan, Mr. J. A. O'Rourke,



## PROGRESS!

THE NEW  
**K.L.G**



**PLUG**

is an even better K.L.G!

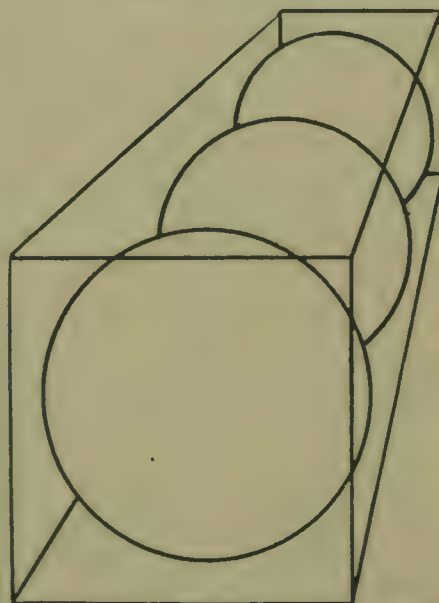
K.L.G SPARKING PLUGS, LTD., PUTNEY VALE, S.W.15.

K. 18

on and after  
**Monday, May 4**

Registered  
Trade Mark  
**Silver King**  
**GOLF BALLS**

New wide Mesh, Black Dot Mesh  
or Black Recess Markings.



**available  
packed**

**3 in a  
carton**  
**for convenience**

No extra charge for the new  
packing. Obtainable from all Golf  
Professionals & Sports Dealers.

Makers: THE SILVERTOWN COMPANY, 100-106 CANNON STREET, E.C.4



# ROUND THE WORLD IN ONE DAY



## A COLONIAL COSMOS AT THE GATES OF PARIS.

"Round the world in a day" is not just a slogan—it is the Colonial Exhibition expressed in a sentence.

Buildings, streets, vistas, whole towns—splendour after splendour—the far corners of the East . . .

Fantastic Eastern palaces, native African huts and gorgeous heathen temples representing the colonies have risen amid the sylvan glades of the lovely Bois de Vincennes.

Reverie-provoking names—Madagascar, Martinique, Marquesas, Guadeloupe, Indo-Chine!—Those who have longed to go to far-off places may now revel in strange scenes . . . exotic surroundings . . . the lure of the East . . . satisfy their wanderlust in one day at this great Colonial Exhibition.

**On May 6th the opening ceremony of the Exhibition** will be performed by President Doumergue, accompanied by his Staff, Army and Navy Officers of high rank, and surrounded by Native Princes, Foreign Ambassadors, and "toute la haute Société." This impressive spectacle will draw crowds from all over the world.

A splendid programme of entertainment, in keeping with the spirit of the exhibition, will be exotic and authentically colonial—Javanese dances, primitive music, water fêtes, native pageants. At night millions of electric lamps will blaze illumination, lighting the strange architecture and little lakes. Then the Zoo, the Aquarium, and many other features, will draw interested crowds.

The traditional fine food of France will be enjoyed in beautiful restaurants and, of course, there will be native eating places, where spicy Eastern dishes will be served.

The Exhibition will be open until October. All means of transport will be available at reduced rates during this period and information can be obtained at any travel agency.



# ROLLS-ROYCE

40/50 H.P. 20/25 H.P.

NO OTHER CAR HAS  
ALL ROLLS-ROYCE  
QUALITIES

IT IS THE MOST DUR-  
ABLE CAR EVER  
BUILT

IT EMBODIES ALL  
EXPERIENCE GAIN-  
ED WITH EARLIER  
CLASSIC MODELS

QUITE THE MOST  
DELIGHTFUL CAR  
TO DRIVE

ROLLS-ROYCE SER-  
VICE IS A MODEL OF  
ORGANISATION

It is not built primarily for speed, but to be the smoothest, the most silent, the most flexible and the most comfortable car AT ALL SPEEDS.

It is built to last a great many years and to maintain ALL ITS QUALITIES during its lifetime. Thus it is AN ECONOMY.

The Rolls-Royce Co. has specialised in the manufacture of cars of the highest class and quality for the last 27 years.

It is as suitable for long distances at high average speeds, as for town work and shopping. NO CAR GLIDES ABOUT IN CONGESTED TRAFFIC WITH SUCH EFFORTLESS EASE AS A ROLLS-ROYCE.

It has the best service organisation at home AND ABROAD. Rolls-Royce service is obtainable in France, Spain, Germany, Switzerland, Canada, U.S.A., India, Australia, etc. Rolls-Royce engineers are in attendance in all these countries. Rolls-Royce service in the British Isles is recognised by owners as being unique.

These are some of the reasons why the Rolls-Royce is

## THE BEST CAR IN THE WORLD



Rolls-Royce Ltd. 14-15 Conduit Street London W1 Telephone Mayfair 6040

## THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

By H. THORNTON RUTTER.

SEEING Captain Geoffrey Malins and his eight companions off for a trading trip by motor-cars across Europe, Asia Minor, Egypt, and Central Africa, from London to Cape Town, last week, reminds me that Lord Delamere, speaking at the annual general meeting this year of the Royal East African Automobile Association, stated that Kenya is to be the Clapham Junction of all roads in Africa, the central point from which the highways radiate. I fully believe in its future in this regard, as motorists owe much to this English colony for its road-making activities. My very good friend Mr. Galton-Fenzi, the Hon. Secretary of the R.E.A.A., writes me that soon he hopes visitors to and from Kenya will be able to travel from London and back by road, as far as Africa is concerned. Residents will be able to come home over the Transcontinental Mombasa to Lagos road, which runs *via* Rejaf and Niangara, in the Belgian Congo, to Pangasu, on the border of the French Congo. From



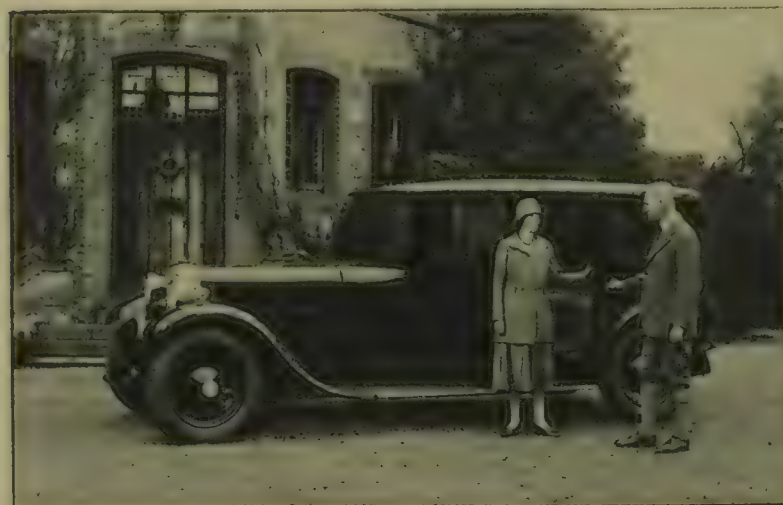
THE ROYAL "AMBASSADOR OF BRITISH INDUSTRY" IN THE ARGENTINE: THE PRINCE OF WALES DRIVING THROUGH BUENOS AIRES IN A CLOSED HUMBER MODEL.

there they will proceed to Fort Lamy, past Lake Tchad to Kano, where the road forks to Lagos and Algiers. From Kano it is five days to Niamey and Gao, the starting station on the Sahara.

The Compagnie Trans-saharienne runs a weekly Pullman motor-car service from November to April across the 1300 kilometres of the Sahara. They carry an ice-making cool cellar—a Frigidaire—and a wireless. Motorists can park their cars free of charge at Gao and then travel by the Pullman for £40 to Algiers. Or for the sum of £10 the company will provide you with a guide or pilot who will conduct you across the Sahara and make arrangements for your water, oil, and petrol supplies. Should a breakdown occur in the Sahara, a relief car will be sent to pick you up at a certain given time, so that there is no danger of being stranded. This track across the Sahara can be easily seen by the guide, but a motorist who returned from Europe across the desert to Kenya stated that to the novice the whole expanse of firm, hard sand appears absolutely unbroken. The terminus at the other side of the Sahara is Reggan, from whence it is a six-days' drive across fair roads to Oran and Tangiers. At the latter place the car can be shipped to Gibraltar (six hours' journey), and then one motors through Spain and France, and ships across the Channel to Dover, and London.

Dashboard Compass  
New Route-Finder.

Trips in unknown parts without a guide often lead motorists into queer places which they little expected to find. Personally I love exploring, when the weather is kind to us in England. However well one may know main routes, one can often discover pastoral paradises by wandering off by side roads. Lately



A FINE DAIMLER 20-30-H.P. FITTED WITH A SPECIAL BODY TO SUIT THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS: AN ENCLOSED LANDAUETTE BY MAYTHORN AND SON, LTD., PHOTOGRAPHED WITH ITS OWNERS, SIR CECIL AND LADY CLEMENTI.

This car, we learn, has been specially designed to meet the conditions imposed by the owner's official duties at Singapore. In particular, the enclosed landaulette coachwork has been adapted to give an abnormal amount of head-room to avoid inconveniencing the wearers of official head-dresses—but without in any way detracting from the handsome and low-built appearance of the vehicle.

I have installed a new route-finder in the shape of a dashboard compass known as the Sestrell. I have already had much more fun through its piloting than I could have expected for the £1 17s. 6d. it cost. You leave home and set your course beforehand to the place you want to arrive at finally—say,  
*[Continued overleaf.]*





By Appointment  
to  
H.M. The King

## COACHWORK OF ADVANCED DESIGN

THE fine tradition of old time craftsmanship is perpetuated by Barkers—long established as coachbuilders—in bodies of the most notable and modern design, bodies that in beauty, luxury and refinement are worthy complements of the world's finest chassis.



Interior view of a Barker Sedan de Ville showing the two extra seats folded away



By Appointment  
to H.R.H. The  
Prince of Wales

## A BARKER SEDANCA DE VILLE

ILLUSTRATED is a Barker Sedan de Ville. Upholstered in fawn cloth, with fittings in silver-plate and ivory and cabinet work in polished burr walnut—luxurious in every detail. The division over the driver slides into the roof to give additional vision and light to the passengers.



# A BARKER ROLLS-ROYCE

*Acknowledged THE WORLDS BEST CAR*

BARKER & CO. (COACHBUILDERS) LTD.  
Coachbuilders to H.M. The King and H.R.H. The Prince of Wales  
66-69 SOUTH AUDLEY STREET, LONDON, W.1  
The Rolls-Royce Body Specialists and Retailers  
Established 1710 Telephone: Grosvenor 2421



At  
Olympia  
See this  
Summerhouse  
(B465)  
and others  
on Stand 190,  
National Hall



## Respite

write for catalogue 982, BOULTON & PAUL, LTD., NORWICH  
40 modes of escape from the world. Some revolve.

## When are you taking a holiday?!

make it  
**MAY  
6<sup>TH</sup>**



and join the

14-DAY CRUISE TO THE  
**ATLANTIC ISLANDS**  
FARES 24 GNS. & UPWARDS

OR  
**MAY  
22<sup>ND</sup>**

15-DAY CRUISE TO THE  
**MEDITERRANEAN**  
FARES 24 GNS. & UPWARDS

**BY R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS"**

Full particulars from

**THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.**

London: America House, Cockspur Street, S.W.1. Royal Mail House, Leadenhall, Street, E.C.3. Southampton, Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester, Cardiff, Glasgow, or Local Agents.





# ENGLAND AUSTRALIA RECORD



## BROKEN AGAIN ON CASTROL



● Mr. C. W. A. Scott for his record breaking flight lubricated the **GIPSY** engine of his **D.H. GIPSY MOTH** with this product of an **All-British Firm**. He cabled to Wakefield House on landing at Port Darwin: "Extremely pleased. **CASTROL** XXL functioned splendidly under most exacting conditions. Many thanks services and supplies. Scott."

WAKEFIELD

# CASTROL XXL

as recommended by Messrs. De Havilland Aircraft Co. Ltd.

C. C. WAKEFIELD & CO. LTD., All British Firm, Wakefield House, Cheapside, London, E.C.2

(Continued.)

south-south-east. After you get free of the town or city you reside in, you take any by-road which leads off in that compass direction. The compass on the dashboard registers every direction the car takes as it wanders on and off the set course, and the fun is to keep the car on roads which lead in the desired direction. I have found a wonderful number of delightfully picturesque spots off such a prosaic route as the Great West Road between Slough and Taplow, by branching off on the side roads as if seeking Wycombe, for example. The compass tells you the direction you are heading all the time. It is a useful as well as an amusing accessory to add to the dashboard. The hole required to take this instrument is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. in diameter. It is easy to fit, as one has only to cut out the hole and then add fixing screws to keep the Sestrell compass in position. It is made by a firm of nautical instrument manufacturers, Henry Brown and Son, Ltd., Wakering Road, Barking, London, E. I give the address to save readers writing to me; but I should be obliged if those applying for it would mention this journal as the source of their enquiry. In countries where one knows the direction and where roads may not exist, I know no better guide than this dashboard compass.

### Highway Manners, Home and Abroad.

Easter no doubt gave many an opportunity to take their cars on the Continent. In England the weather was atrocious, but abroad better conditions and sunny days prevailed in many places. Those who travelled to Italy tell me that there pedestrians are made to keep to the footpaths. Some places even have an up and a down footpath, so that it is a sort of one-way walking street. Paris is much improved by the fixed crossing-places. Here pedestrians are well warned that only the foot-paths are their roads, and the other French towns and cities are equally impressing this rule on the population who walk. Dimming or blacking-out and leaving a spot-light shining on the nearside of the car is the rule when vehicles approach each other in France. Since April 1, all cars registered there must have lamps which are certified to be an approved pattern with a dimming device or a dipping arrangement. I am wondering whether other nations will follow Italy's example in building toll-roads for motors only. According to a recent report, Italy has now 209 miles of such roads built or under construction, including those planned to be made shortly. Those *autostrade* open to traffic are Milan to the Lakes, a distance of 53 miles;



A FAMOUS BRITISH SMALL CAR BY THE SHORES OF THE MEDITERRANEAN: A MORRIS MINOR SALOON WITH AN OPEN ROOF ON THE CORNICHE D'OR, NEAR AGAY.

Milan to Bergamo, 30 miles in extent; and Naples to Pompeii, 13 miles. A similar road is under construction from Florence to the sea, and from Bergamo to Brescia.

A journalist friend of mine, Mr. W. F. Bradley, recently wrote in the *Auto-car* that the deadly monotony and comparatively moderate speed at which cars are driven on these almost dead-straight highways impressed him most, although these *autostrade* are devoid of danger spots. His view is that there appears to be a critical speed beyond which cars become noisy, tiring to handle, and uncomfortable to ride in. Thus, after a few initial sprints on these wide safe roads, drivers settle down to quite a moderate pace, although there are no speed restrictions. Also, if you are travelling at 40 miles an hour, the car covers 40 miles in one hour. This fact, once learnt, keeps the driver from pushing along, as he does on an ordinary road, at 55 or 60 m.p.h. where he can, in order to make 40 miles his average speed over that distance in the hour. Hence road manners vary according to conditions in different places.

### High-Power Head-Lamps.

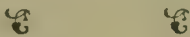
Motorists who have to drive their cars often at night must have good head-lights to give them adequate safety. One cannot get something for nothing, even in these very liberal days of equipment on cars. Therefore the majority of lamps fitted as standard equipment are satisfactory, yet could be much improved upon, in my opinion. A friend of mine recently paid £28 for a pair of Zeiss head-lamps. This may sound somewhat extravagant, but he is so pleased with the high power of their lighting that he thinks they are worth double that sum as an insurance for safety at night-time. These lamps also have an excellent non-dazzle arrangement. The light from the main bulbs is surrounded by a coloured hood of special design tinting the rays a yellow colour, and tilting them downwards to the ground when the driver desires to behave courteously on meeting other vehicles. At the same time, with the anti-dazzle effect there remains sufficient light to continue at 40 or so miles an hour with safety. With their full light these new Zeiss "Zeseaps 250" head-lamps provide a sheet of illumination penetrating some 200 to 300 yards ahead of the car. There is no spot- or search-light effect, but a splendid flood-light for fast driving, embracing a wide area, so that there are no black spots to be feared as possible danger traps. The dimming and dipping arrangement is operated by a switch through an electro-magnetic device which draws the hood over the bulb. Good lights are essential for safety at night both for drivers and for other users of the roads. These new lamps are an excellent safety device.





MONTE CARLO BEACH.

**SUMMER TIME** in the Principality of Monaco is ideal. All out-door sports can be enjoyed, King Sol ever being in his most brilliant and smiling mood.



**THE MONTE CARLO BEACH** is the magnet which draws all Society. The great feature of the Coming Summer Season in Monte Carlo will be the **NEW CASINO**, where Roulette and all other games of chance will be played, and where the finest and most wonderful attractions will be presented.

## IS YOUR WIFE TALLER THAN YOU?

This is an important question should both you and your wife drive your car. If, as it is probable, you are of different heights, what is a comfortable driving position for one is anathema to the other. And, maybe, your son or daughter occasionally takes the wheel, complicating the question of seat position still further.

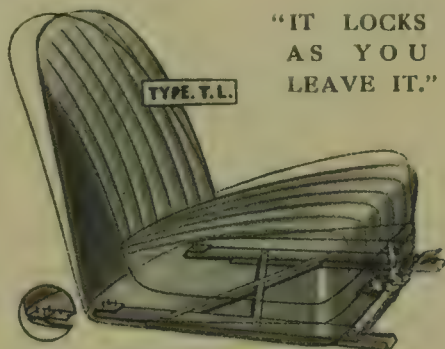
There is one and **ONLY** one solution to the problem—fit the **LEVEROLL "DUPLEX"** Seat Mechanism; either the popular type, standardised by the leading car and coach manufacturers, or the new **"DUPLEX"** Tilting Model. Both of them, operated by a finger-touch, will give instant adjustment for leg length, locking the seat automatically in the desired position (direct action).

The **LEVEROLL "DUPLEX"** Tilting Mechanism ingeniously adjusts the seat angle and the rake of the squab, ensuring proper support of the thighs and back of each individual and giving perfect driving and pedal control.

The movement is operated by the mere pressure of one finger on the catch, and the benefit in restfulness, concentration and bodily health will come as a revelation to motorists.

Apply, stating make of car, to: *Inventors, Patentees and Manufacturers (World Patents),*

**A. W. CHAPMAN, LTD.,** RANELAGH GARDENS, HURLINGHAM, LONDON, S.W. 6.  
Telephone: Putney 2372/3



"DUPLEX" Tilting Model.

**fit  
LEVEROLL  
"DUPLEX"  
TILTING MECHANISMS**

*you'll drive better and  
feel better!*

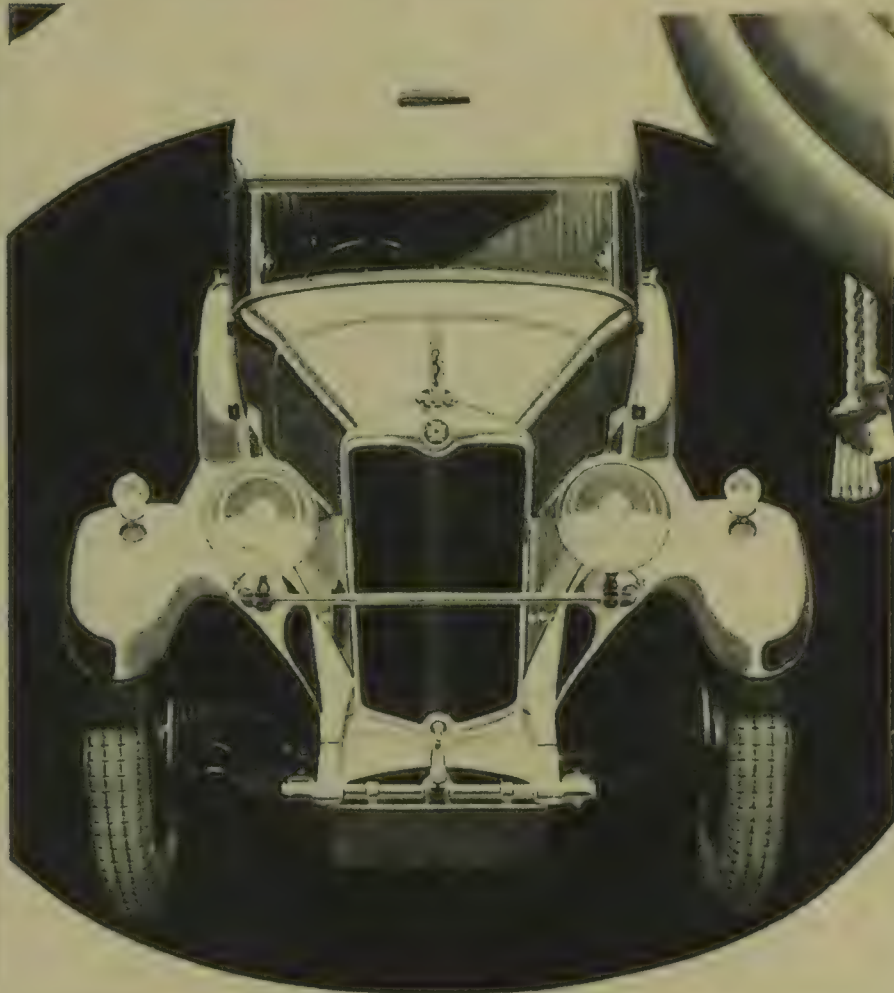
**LEVEROLL "DUPLEX" TILTING MECHANISMS,**  
50/- per set.

**LEVEROLL "DUPLEX" SEAT MECHANISMS,**  
32/6 and 37/6 per set.

Special "Tip-forward" models for Morris and Austin Cars, 32/6 per set.

"IT LOCKS  
AS YOU  
LEAVE IT."

**... BUT WAIT TILL  
YOU SEE THE CROSSLEY!**



Do you know what a Crossley costs? £495 for the Silver Crossley and £575 for the more powerful Golden Crossley. You know that the Crossley is one of the "upper ten" in the motor world, but do you know what that means? It means that the specification must include every tested improvement that a fine car should have. The equipment must be de luxe, the workmanship must be by hand—by English hands. You get all this in less than a dozen famous cars. In one car only do you get it for the prices quoted—that car is the Crossley . . .

When you drive the Crossley on the road, you will feel more comfortable at high speeds than you ever felt before. The reason is the perfected control of the Crossley: vibrationless power, light but rigid steering, wonderful springs and most reassuring brakes. This mechanical perfection is British made—it lasts!

Write to either of the addresses below for illustrated particulars and address of the nearest local agent, who will gladly arrange a trial run.

**CHOOSE NO CAR UNTIL YOU HAVE SEEN THE  
CROSSLEY**



**GOLDEN CROSSLEY** 20.9 six-cylinder Saloon de luxe £575  
**SILVER CROSSLEY** 15.7 six-cylinder Saloon de luxe £495  
**SUPER** Six Limousine or Landaulette 20.9 six cylinder £875

*Dunlop Tyres Standard.*

**CROSSLEY MOTORS LTD.,** GORTON, MANCHESTER. London Showrooms: Shrimpton Motors L'd., 38-39 Berkeley Street, W. London Service Depot: 50 Page Street, London, S.W.1



## MARINE CARAVANNING.—CXXIV.

By COMMANDER G. C. E. HAMPDEN, R.N.

TO continue my last article on the etiquette of the sea, I should like to stress the importance of every yachtsman's making a close study of the subject of flags and their uses. There is no mystery about the proper use of flags, yet times without number mistakes are made of the most elementary nature. The Admiralty is, of course, the authority on this subject, and practically every naval signalman can explain the correct procedure to be adopted under the various conditions likely to be encountered. No one likes to appear at a function in an incorrect dress, and there is a "flag costume" for each type and size of vessel on every special occasion, and this holds good in practically every country. The only difference between yachts and other craft in this respect is that the former have a few additional points to observe in connection with marks of respect to the various clubs and their flag officers. It is usual, for example, for an owner who is a member of more than one club to hoist the burgee of the club off which he may be anchored (if he is a member), and on arriving for the first time in the season, to hoist his number and dip his ensign.

Politeness to ladies should be practised at sea more strictly than anywhere else, for it has a very definite utility side and may save an accident. Men should enter a ship's boat first and leave it last, so that, when embarking, they can hold the boat securely and hand the ladies inboard. The same applies

to make a call on board a war-ship. If she is a cruiser or battle-ship or other large vessel, and the visit is to be made to the captain, steps should be taken to find out previously which is the captain's gangway. Alternatively, if a junior officer is to be called upon, another gangway should be used.

It is always diplomatic, whenever possible, to warn harbour-masters beforehand of the proposed time of arrival when it is desired to proceed inside the harbour itself. It is still more diplomatic to call on harbour-masters immediately after making fast, and also to warn them in plenty of time when it is proposed to leave again. If this routine is adopted always, untold difficulties will be saved, and, in all probability, the next time a visit is made the best available berth will be given to the yacht.

Any self-respecting owner can be relied upon, of course, to take due care of the paintwork and fittings of his boat, but, however careful he may be in this respect, all his efforts are often made unavailing by the thoughtlessness of ignorant guests. A

lighted cigarette-end carelessly thrown out of a port-hole has frequently been the cause of damage by landing on the cushions of a boat alongside, and burning a hole. This is bad enough when the boat in

(Continued overleaf).



LOOKING FORWARD FROM THE SALOON OF A "FLOATING HOME": A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN ON BOARD A LARGE MOTOR-CRUISER DESIGNED AND BUILT BY MESSRS. J. W. BROOKE AND CO., LTD., OF LOWESTOFT.

when disembarking, unless there is more than one man in the boat, in which case one should jump out first to help and receive the ladies out of the boat. At some time or other a yachtsman is almost sure

# HARVEY'S famous for OLD WINES

## SPECIAL SAMPLE CASES

### CASE 1 FOR 21/-

1 bottle White Cap Port.....60/- doz.  
1 bottle Hunting Port.....84/- doz.  
1 bottle Bristol Milk Sherry.....120/- doz.

### CASE 2 FOR 21/-

1 bottle Merienda Sherry.....68/- doz.  
1 bottle Shooting Sherry.....72/- doz.  
1 bottle Bristol Milk Sherry.....120/- doz.

### CASE 3 FOR 35/-

1 bottle Hunting Port.....84/- doz.  
1 bottle Shooting Sherry.....72/- doz.  
1 bottle Bristol Milk Sherry.....120/- doz.  
1 bottle Bristol Cream Sherry.....144/- doz.

### CASE 4 FOR 45/-

2 bottles Hunting Port.....84/- doz.  
2 bottles Shooting Sherry.....72/- doz.  
2 bottles Bristol Milk Sherry.....120/- doz.

Carriage and Packing Free. Cash with order. Please write for complete illustrated list.

**JOHN HARVEY & SONS, LTD. (Founded 1796) Denmark St., Bristol.**  
(WINE MERCHANTS TO H.M. THE KING.)

### Foreign Agents:

INDIA: Phipson & Co., Ltd.  
KENYA & UGANDA: D. Epstein & Co.  
TANGANYIKA:  
Saml. Baker, London & Africa Ltd.  
NIGERIA: John Holt & Co. (Liverpool) Ltd.

F.M.S. & CHINA:  
Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co.  
JAPAN: Adet, Moss & Co.  
DUTCH E. INDIES: Burt, Myrtle & Co.  
JAMAICA: L. R. Mordecai & Co.



## ORDER FORM

To JOHN HARVEY & SONS, LTD.  
DENMARK ST., BRISTOL. Please forward  
(carriage free) Case 1, Case 2, Case 3, Case 4  
(please strike out those not required), for which  
I enclose cheque value.....

Name.....  
Address..... L.N. 25.4.31



## DENNYS THE DRAGON

The engaging little Dragon, whose adventures have become so familiar to readers of THE SKETCH, can now be obtained as a  
**CAR MASCOT**

Four inches high as he squats alertly on his pedestal, Dennys is bound to bring luck to every driver from whose radiator-cap he keeps so vigilant a look-out.

Price £1.1.0, silver-plated (by inland post, 1/- extra).

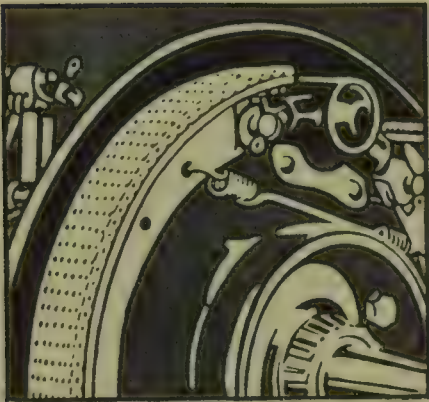
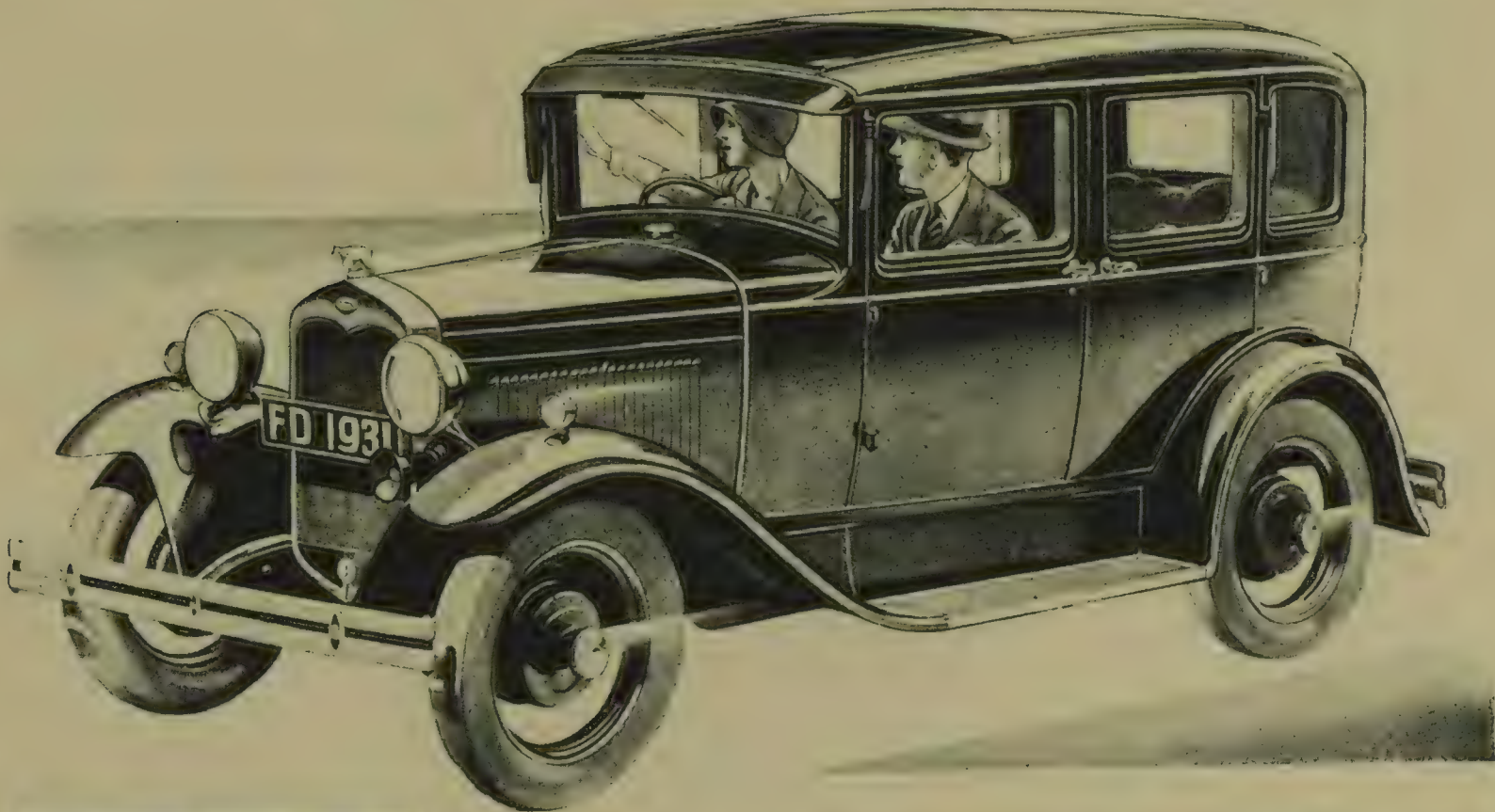
### THE SPORTING GALLERY

32, King Street, Covent Garden, LONDON, W.C.2





# What happens when you apply your brakes?



Scientific design, unexcelled materials and matchless workmanship give the New Ford braking efficiency of an order incredible until tested — and found 100% adequate.

New Ford De Luxe Fordor Saloon, with sliding roof, 24 h.p. £225 at works, Manchester (14.9 h.p. £5 extra).

DOES the car slow down as quickly as you wish, noiselessly but promptly, and still dead on its course?

Or does its tail wag, so that the car seems to slither from under you, with you wondering where you're going to come to a standstill, *and when?*

FORD braking is proportioned to FORD engine-performance. It is amply powerful, yet progressive. It makes you feel safe because you are safe. FORD suspension helps, of course! FORD weight disposition helps! FORD lightness (springing from highly scientific design, material and workmanship) facilitates prompt, efficient braking, puts it on a par with FORD comfort, economy, serviceability, all-round money's worth.

Your local Ford Dealer will let the car do the talking. He knows. He doesn't have to *sell* the FORD.

## NEW FORD PRICES

Tudor Saloon	• 24 h.p.	£180
Touring Car	• „	£185
Standard Coupé	• „	£185
Cabriolet	• „	£210
3-window Fordor Saloon	• „	£210
De Luxe Touring Car	• „	£225

14.9 h.p. £5 extra.

All prices at works, Manchester.

LINCOLN



Fordson

AIRCRAFT



(Continued.)

question belongs to the yacht, but is apt to overstrain relations when she is owned by a visitor. Cigarette-ends should never be thrown out of portholes, neither should any floor-sweepings or other rubbish, for they have a nasty trick of blowing back over the deck above and soiling its paintwork. The best precept on which guests with no nautical knowledge can act is to treat every little bit of paintwork as if it were still wet. If they do this, they will not only prevent many ruffled tempers, but will also be asked again, in all probability, to come on the next cruise. Some owners are not always as careful as they might be of the ship-side paintwork of other craft alongside of which they are making fast. On such occasions they should bear in mind that the unwritten law ordains that they are responsible for taking every precaution against damaging or causing any inconvenience to the other boat, and that, in consequence, they should provide a liberal supply of fenders over the side, or, alternatively, float a spar alongside of sufficient size to prevent the sides of the two vessels from touching above the water-line.

There are, of course, many other small points of etiquette which only experience can teach, but if those I have mentioned were practised consistently by everyone, there would be little cause for complaint about the manners of yachtsmen generally. In addition, many small accidents would be prevented, not to mention damage saved, for good "sea manners" cannot be cultivated without at the same time raising the standard of seamanship of those concerned. So much is this the case that a novice might almost be advised to learn etiquette first as the shortest cut to a knowledge of seamanship.

#### THE WORLD OF THE KINEMA.—(Contd. from Page 702.)

film is indeed a thing to marvel at after witnessing the astonishing brevity of each shot in the studio.

Having selected from and pieced together his mound of snippets, the cutter submits what is known as a "rough-cut" to the critical eyes of the producer and his colleagues in the projecting-room. The result of his labour does not pass unchallenged. Changes have to be made, and yet more changes. The artistic point of view is reinforced by the utilitarian, for the seemingly completed picture may exceed the footage allotted to it. More work for the cutter.

The pulse of drama, the speed of comedy, the tempo and the thrill of the finale depend in a large measure for their quickening on the expert in the cutting-room. From the juxtaposition of images or the illumination of the "flash-back" arises that call to the imagination of the audience which lies behind the success of every type of pictorial drama. On the other hand, loose ends, the petering-out of interest, the slackening of the thread of suspense may often be traced to—and might often be remedied by—the all-important work of the cutter.

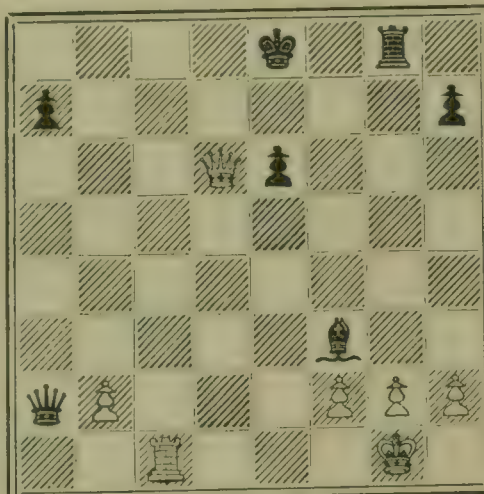
## CHESS.

CONDUCTED BY ERNEST IRVING.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Letters intended for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, I.L.N., Inveresk House, 346, Strand, W.C.2.

### GAME PROBLEM No. LXI.

BLACK (7 pieces).



WHITE (7 pieces).

White to play and mate in five moves.

[In Forsyth Notation: 4k1rr; p6p; 3Qp3; 8; 8; 5b2; qP3PPP; 2K3Ki.]

Here we see the mercurial Tartakower a piece down and threatened with some hefty checks. Was he perturbed? He was not. He announced a mate in five with three variations at Black's second move. Spielman, the victim, is himself a great artist in mating combinations, and enjoyed the coup as if it had been his own bantling. Will solvers please give the variations?

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

JOHN HANNAN (Newburgh, N.Y.).—A capture of an obviously strong move of any kind is not considered a good key to a problem, but is quite legitimate in a "task" problem, and in some instances is, by the nature of the theme, absolutely necessary. Such is the case with No. 4082.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 4078 received from E G S Churchill (Blockley); of Nos. 4080 and 4081 from J M K Lupton (Richmond); of No. 4082 from John Hannan (Newburgh, N.Y.), A Huggins (Bloemfontein), E Pinkney (Driffild), F Ribiero (Shanghai), and J M K Lupton (Richmond); of No. 4083 from E Pinkney (Driffild), H Richards (Hove), H Kahn (London), and Julio Mond (Seville); and of No. 4084 from P J Wood (Wakefield), Duncan Pirnie (London), L W Caffera (Newark), J Clifford (Golders Green), and H Richards (Hove).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF GAME PROBLEM No. LVI. received from Geo Parbury (Singapore) and E Pinkney (Driffild) (one variation); of No. LVII. from H Richards (Hove) and Julio Mond (Seville) (one variation); and of No. LVIII. from F N Braund (Ware), H Richards (Hove), Julio Mond (Seville) (one variation), and E G S Churchill (Blockley).

NOTE TO SOLVERS OF PROBLEM No. 4083. (SELF-MATE BY RUDOLF L'HERMET.)

The solution given on April 4 was as Herr l'Hermet sent it, the solver playing from the Black end of the Board. The position as set up in the I.L.N. is from the White end, and the keymove should read r. BB6, instead of r. BB3. This would not puzzle the student for long, as BB3 is not possible, and the Continental notation given in brackets is correct.

#### SOLUTION OF GAME PROBLEM No. LIX.

[r1b1r1k1; pp1sbpp1; 2p4p; q3p3; 2BPP2S; P1S5; 1P1Q1PPP; 2R2RK1—White to play and win.]

The combination that Dr. Alekhin overlooked was: 1. PQKt4, Q moves; 2. BxPch, KxP; 3. QRch1, KB3; 4. PB4, and all is over. We should not advise solvers to depend upon the champion missing things like this if they meet him in single combat, as there has never been a master with a keener eye for long and profound combinations ending in a brilliancy, the immortal Anderssen not excepted.

#### THE WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP.

Señor Capablanca's challenge has been definitely accepted by Dr. Alekhin, subject to certain conditions to which the challenger will, we think, agree rather than postpone his chance of winning back his laurels. It is regrettable that acerbity cannot be kept out of the negotiations, but it seems impossible under present conditions to avoid arguments on points of personal dignity and other things quite foreign to the spirit of chess. Some day, perhaps, the championship will be a yearly event, subsidised and regulated by an International controlling body. It seems a pity that a legitimate challenger for the title should have to go round hunting up backing like a pugilist. We do not think Dr. Alekhin has any wish to evade defending his title, and we hope these two great players will meet on terms of amity. The chess world will be the gainers by the new series of master games, and should be willing to help in the financial part of the arrangements if necessary.

#### MR. J. A. J. DREWITT.

We learned with the greatest regret of the death of Mr. Drewitt, who was killed by falling from a train. He was a first-rate player of minor-master strength, and made a friend of everyone he met. "The Professor," as he was affectionately nicknamed, possessed in the highest degree that rare virtue in chess players, modesty; and was often known to apologise in all sincerity to an opponent for beating him. He will indeed be missed, as he was a familiar figure at all the tournaments, where he invariably put up a good performance against the best players, masters included.

## Before Breakfast, Drink Hot Water and Lemon

Flush Stomach and Intestines of Excess Acid and Gassy Waste Matter.

The whole country is taking to drinking hot water and lemon juice every morning. It is one of the wisest health practices ever established. It washes out the stomach and intestinal tract and makes us internally clean.

Most of us are only half ourselves, only 50 per cent. efficient, because of a foul condition of the intestines. Due to our sedentary habits and unnatural eating our intestines become slow and sluggish and fail to move out the waste matter in time. It putrefies within us and sets up toxins or poisons that are absorbed by the system and cause a state of auto-intoxication or self poisoning. This results in acidity, acid-indigestion, bad breath, coated tongue, sick headaches, irritability, lassitude, and sleeplessness.

Any person who is not feeling up to par should begin drinking hot water

with the juice of half a lemon every morning upon arising. It is well to add to this a tablespoonful of Kutnow's Saline Powder, for this improves the action of both the water and lemon juice. Kutnow's Powder is a famous natural saline-alkaline aperient that has been used for years to reduce acidity and combat putrefaction in the gastrointestinal canal. It makes a delightful effervescent drink that anyone will relish.

Get about four ounces from your chemist and take it regularly every morning for a week. See what a difference in your physical condition even in so short a time. Mark the better appetite you have and the improved digestion. Note the new strength and energy you feel. It's really marvellous the difference when one is internally clean. Just ask your chemist for Kutnow's Powder. Four ounces is enough to make a conclusive test.

## Buying a new Typewriter? Try a BAR-LOCK first—free of charge, of course.

We will supply you with the machines to test in your own office without charge and without obligation to purchase.

Give British Products a fair trial before buying from abroad.

### THE ALL-BRITISH BAR-LOCK

is built by engineers and backed by all that British engineering stands for.

#### EXCLUSIVE FEATURES include

INSTANTLY REMOVABLE AND INTERCHANGEABLE CARRIAGES, TEN KEY TABULATOR.



By Appointment to



His Majesty THE KING

BAR-LOCK (1925) CO., NOTTINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Telegrams, Barlock, Nottingham; Telephones, 75141/2, Nottingham.

**ECCLES CARAVANS**

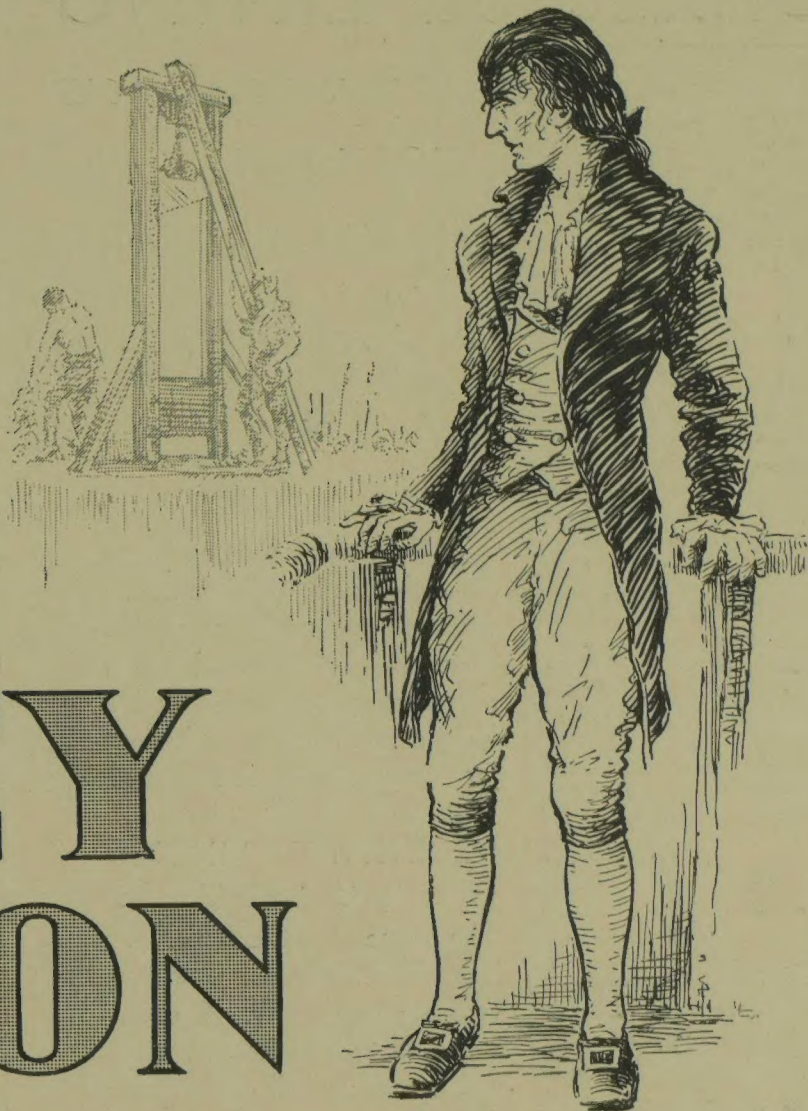
The Ideal Holiday

NEW ROOMY LIGHTWEIGHT MODELS 12' £135 9'6" £105

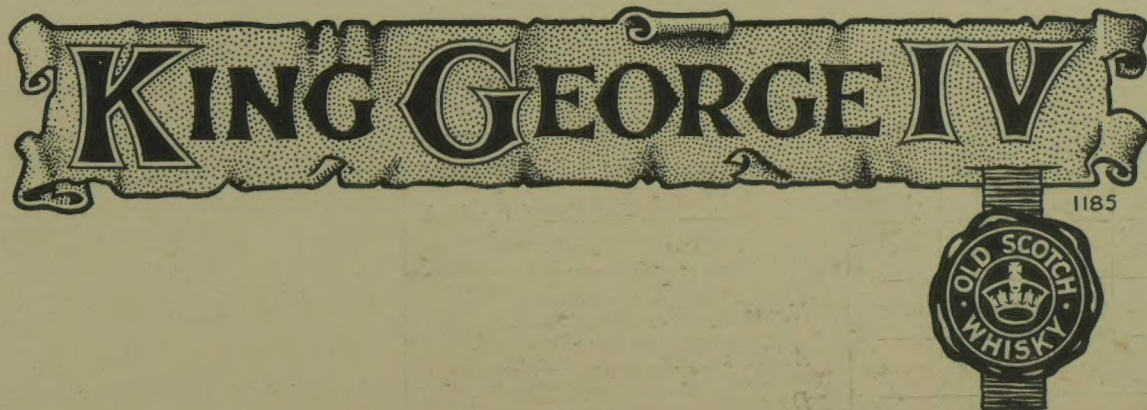
WRITE FOR BOOKLET "H" TO WORKS STIRCHLEY BIRMINGHAM



# IF SIDNEY CARTON

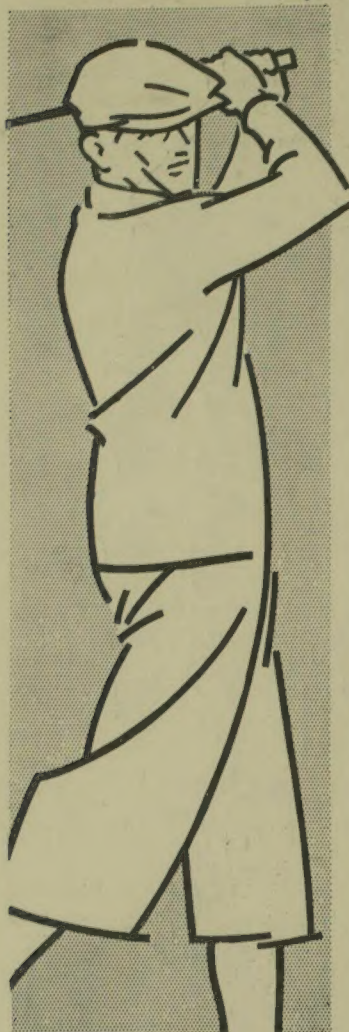


were alive to-day  
he could, on trying  
"King George IV",  
truthfully say —  
"It is a far, far  
better thing I do,  
than I have ever  
done before."





# Choose your LINING



as you would your  
GOLF BALLS - by  
the NAME & MARK.



FOR straight flight and long flight, golf balls must be uniformly wound from selected materials. Who would dream of accepting unstamped balls? Why accept anonymous Linings for your suits and coats? Tell your Tailor to use a "COURTINE" LINING—woven by COURTAULDS. The name "COURTINE" is on the selvedge for your convenience and safety. Guaranteeing that the lustrous texture and fine colour will not change; that the supreme comfort of good tailoring shall continue even though your clothes be subject to the hardest wear. There are colours and weaves to match all styles of cloth.

Ask your tailor to use only



**"Courtine"**  
(REGISTERED)  
**LININGS**

*The name is on the selvedge.*

**GUARANTEED FULLY SHRUNK.**

If any difficulty in obtaining "COURTINE" LININGS, write direct to the Manufacturers, COURTAULDS, LTD., 16, St. Martin's-le-Grand, London, E. C. 1.

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES

OF  
The Illustrated  
London News

Published Weekly at 1/-	Twelve months including Double and Xmas Nos.	Six months including Double Nos.	Three months no extras.
AT HOME ..	£3 4s. od.	£1 14s. od.	15s. od.
CANADA ..	£3 1s. 8d.	£1 12s. 6d.	14s. 8d.
ELSEWHERE ABROAD ..	£3 11s. 4d.	£1 17s. 6d.	17s. od.

## ORDER FORM

TO THE PUBLISHER OF  
The Illustrated London News,  
INVERESK HOUSE, 346, STRAND,  
LONDON, W.C.2

Please send me THE ILLUSTRATED  
LONDON NEWS weekly for \_\_\_\_\_

months, commencing with the issue  
of \_\_\_\_\_ for which

I enclose \_\_\_\_\_

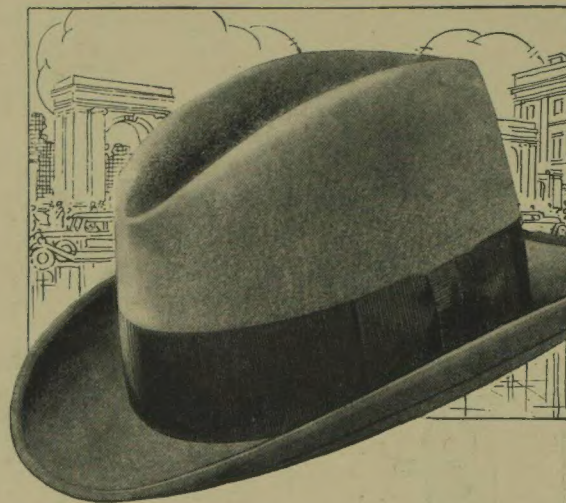
Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_ 1931



BY APPOINTMENT.



This year, as always, "Woodrow"  
Hats stand supreme.

Not only are they constructed from the world's finest materials, by the most skilled English craftsmen, but the range of shapes and colours in which they are obtainable is sufficient to satisfy the most discriminating taste.

For more than a century the name of "Woodrow" has been synonymous with all that is refined and dignified in men's headwear, and whatever the occasion, there is a Woodrow hat to suit it.

Soft Felt Hats with flexible brims for the country, or smart bound shapes for town wear, are obtainable in the latest shades and most fashionable shapes.

Branches at:  
11 Market Street,  
Manchester.  
8 Castle Street,  
Liverpool.  
45 Gordon Street,  
Glasgow.

**Woodrow**  
46, Piccadilly W1.

40 Westmoreland  
Street, Dublin.  
8 Donegall Place,  
Belfast.  
Birmingham  
Agents:  
W. C. Richards & Co.,  
67 Corporation St.

## East Coast Types

### SCARBOROUGH The Queen of Watering Places

between moor and sea, divided by ancient Castle Hill into two bays. Entertainment and recreation of appeal to every taste. Cliff gardens, extensive sands, bathing bungalows and pool. At no place has the development of a seaside town been planned and executed with more imagination and aesthetic success.

### BRIDLINGTON

another famous Yorkshire holiday centre. Its harbour crowded with scudding craft, immense playground of smooth tide-washed sands, the thronged Princes Parade and great ballroom imply intense merriment.

### WHITBY

endowed by Nature with spectacular seashore, river and moors. A town old on one side and modern on the other. Many moorland and river trips.

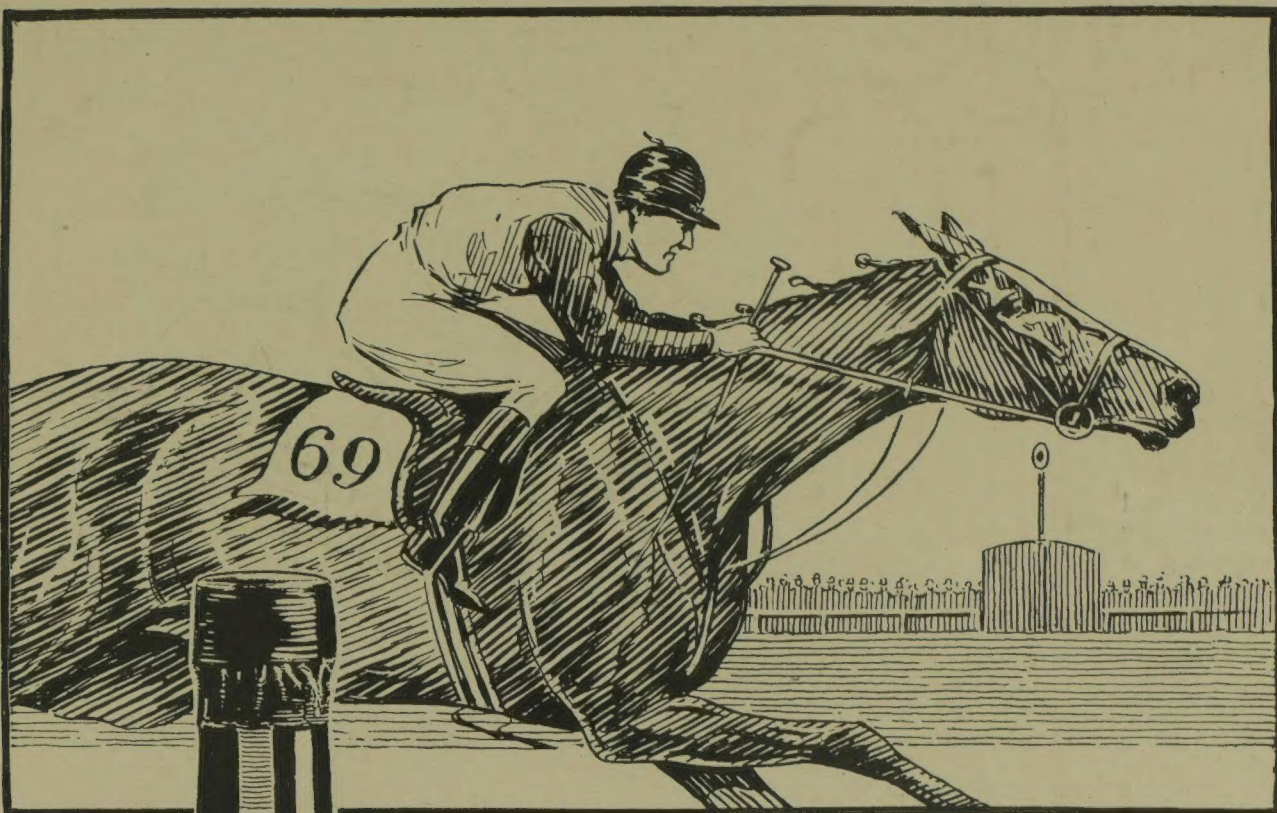


No. 5 The Deck-chair Man

FREE BOOK "NORTH-EAST ENGLAND" from L N E R Stations, Offices and Agencies, or from Passenger Manager, L N E R, Liverpool Street Stn., E.C.2; York, or Waverley Stn., Edinburgh, or Traffic Supt., L N E R, Aberdeen.

**TRAVEL CHEAPLY BY L.N.E.R  
TO THE DRIER SIDE**





*Quality Tells*

"PROMINENT amongst Scotch Whisky Brands, which are not in the hands of any combine."

*Wine Trade Review.*

Wm. Sanderson & Son, Ltd.  
Distillers — LEITH  
Estd. 1863.



## TO ANGLERS

The "FIELD" says:

"It ought never to be forgotten by anglers that it is to Messrs. Hardy of Alnwick we owe the supremacy which we have achieved as rod makers. They have left all competitors hopelessly behind."

Examine HARDY'S 1931 CATALOGUE. You will find that HARDY Rods, Reels and Tackle are definitely low in cost and are the best obtainable in the world.

Send for the

HARDY 1931  
CATALOGUE

The Angler's Best Book of Reference. Plates of Flies, Lures, etc., in natural colours.

400 Pages—FREE.

HARDY BROS. LTD.

(Index C.)

ALNWICK, ENGLAND

(Please address as above)

61, Pall Mall, London.  
12, Moulton Street, Manchester.  
101, Princes Street, Edinburgh.

HARDY PATENT AKONA RODS

## LONDON ELECTROTYPE AGENCY, Ltd.,

Publishers, Authors, Illustrated Press Agents, &c., should apply to the above Agency in all matters dealing with arrangements for reproducing Illustrations, Photographs, &c.

Sole Agents for "The Illustrated London News," "The Sketch," &c.

10, ST. BRIDE'S AVENUE, E.C.4

Founded 1851.

Research Institute built 1910

## The Cancer Hospital

(FREE)

FULHAM ROAD, LONDON.

AN URGENT APPEAL  
IS MADE FOR

£150,000

AND ALSO FOR RADIUM.

Bankers—COUTTS & CO., 440, Strand, W.C.

Secretary: J. Courtney Buchanan, C.B.E.

for a new Radiological Block and other extensions, which will add 80 beds to the Hospital.



quickly and safely ends the discomfort and danger of a cold in the head. Breathe the germicidal vapour from your handkerchief

First thing every morning put a drop of "VapeX" on your handkerchief.

Of Chemists, 2/- & 3/-

V.49. THOMAS KERFOOT & CO., LTD



The New Canadian Pacific Liner  
Ready Spring 1931

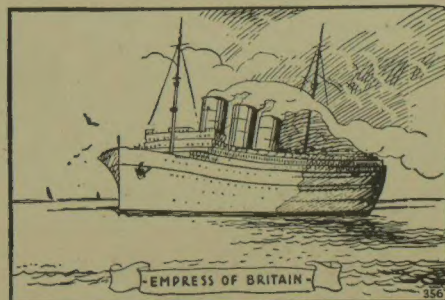
"EMPRESS OF BRITAIN"

The largest liner in the Canadian trade

**British Consols**  
Cigarettes

The Largest Independent Brand in Canada

Every C.P.R. Liner to Canada carries British Consols





## THE POLICY THAT BUILT STUART HOUSE

"Year after year I have placed on record my faith in the integrity and fair dealing of Douglas Stuart... I have nothing to regret and nothing to amend in my recommendation."

Geoffrey Gilbey.  
("Tattenham," *The Sunday Express*)

"With pleasure we repeat what we said years ago, that no complaints about Douglas Stuart have been received by us."

—*Sporting Life*, 21/3/31

"In these pages we have had occasion to draw attention several times to the sterling quality of Douglas Stuart, who has a reputation second to none... Anyone who places commissions with him may rest assured of getting the best prices, and the most prompt of settlements."

—*The Bystander*

"'Duggie' is renowned for the liberality of his terms and scrupulous fairness to all his clients, and everyone knows he is as safe and reliable as the Bank of England."

—*The Tatler*



# Douglas Stuart

is waiting to open an account with you.

STUART HOUSE, SHAFTESBURY AVENUE, LONDON